THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 125. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

Prince Arthur Takes the Field.

Weston Wins the Wager.

Bold Pittsburg Highwaymen.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WESTON'S WALK.

The Great Feat of Walking One Hundred Miles in Twenty-two Consecutive Hours Successfully Accomplished.

Weston commenced his great walk in New York of one hundred miles in twenty-two hours at fifteen minutes after midnight last night. The match originated from an offer made by Mr. Wallace, the manager of the Empire City Rink, to give Mr. Weston the sum of $1500 if he would walk one hundred miles in twenty-two hours, the track to be laid inside the rink. Weston accepted the proposition, and to-day is attempting this really marvellous feat of pedestrianism.

MR. GREELEY MEASURES THE TRACK.

Mr. Horace Greeley, accompanied by several other well-known gentlemen, measured the track with a tape-line. Mr. Weston, that everything should be *bona fide* and above-board, had the track measured by the City Surveyor on Monday, who stated that it would take 717 revolutions and 706 feet to make the distance. Seven times round and 132 feet made a mile. The track is made of earth and shavings, and is firm and elastic.

THE START AND THE MAN.

The judges, Messrs. Burnham C. Winans, F. A. Keeler, M. England, R. H. Jerome, and F. Lawrence, took their positions in the stand, and at 12·15 precisely, gave the word, and Weston started to accomplish this remarkable feat. In physique Weston is small but sinewy, and of a light, active frame that looks endurance all over. On receiving the word Weston started off with an easy, elastic gait, which he gradually improved until he made the revolution of the hall in one minute and thirty-six seconds, after which he averaged about one minute and forty-two seconds to each revolution. There were not many people present at the time of the start, but during the morning they dropped in by twos and threes, curious to have a sight at the man who had the nerve to attempt such a marvellous feat.

FIRST HOUR'S WORK.

Thirty-eight rounds, about five miles, were completed in one hour, two minutes and thirty-five seconds, and the little party of spectators gave the toilor a hearty cheer to help along his wearisome track. At sixteen minutes past two one of his attendants handed him a glass, and he took a sip of some cold tea, flavored with lemon juice. One hundred rounds were made in three hours, four minutes and twenty seconds, and Weston did not appear in the slightest way fatigued, but if anything was improving the pace every round.

GREAT WALKING.

He accomplished seventeen miles in three hours f rty-two minutes and thirty seconds, and turned round and walked in the other direction to avoid dizziness. About 5 o'clock a good many people joined the little assemblage, and some considerable applause was elicited when Weston walked his twenty-third mile in twelve minutes. The twenty-fifth mile, one-fourth of the entire distance, was accomplished at 24 minutes and 5 seconds past 5 o'clock, showing that Weston was about twenty minutes ahead of time.

FIRST REST.

At the conclusion of the 185th round he rested for three minutes and twenty-three seconds, and discussed a modicum of coffee and crackers, and then started off again with renewed freshness. When he came to the judges' stand, after finishing the 216th round, he made another halt of n arly five minutes, and disposed of some more crackers and milk, after which nourishment he made another move on his hundred mile tramp. His 30th mile was accomplished at thirty-one minutes past six. He then commenced to improve his gait, and for the next few n iles averaged about twelve minutes and eight seconds. At his 35th mile, having walked nearly incessantly with only five minutes' rest, he called for a drink and was given some lemonade, with a portion of which he washed his mouth. He was apparently much refreshed with the lemonade, and walked the 36th and 37th miles in fast time, finishing the last at one minute and seventeen seconds past eight, having walked his last mile in twelve minutes and two seconds.

On the 370th round, in the 51st mile, Weston swallowed a raw egg while walking. In his 53d mile he rested for nine and a half minutes, and eat some crackers and coffee and bathed his feet in brandy. He walked his next five miles in one hour, thirteen minutes and twenty-seven seconds, and completed fifty-five miles in twelve hours and four minutes, just thirteen minutes ahead of time.

After the 80th mile he took a spoonful of champagne three times, and during the last 10 miles he swallowed a little brandy and water about every third round. He used a sponge dipped in bay rum to moisten his head and wrists, and put whisky in his shoes to ease his feet. His quickest round, the last of the 50th mile, was walked in one minute and twenty seconds. During the day there was a scattering attendance of curious spectators, but after nightfall a crowd poured in, until there were not less than 5000 people present, including not a few ladies, who watched with the keenest interest the rapid strides of the wonderful pedestrian.

Bareheaded, clad only in his shirt and tight velvet trousers, with shoes and leggings, Weston shot along like a human comet. Every time he passed the judge's stand a hearty clapping of hands saluted him. On the last mile the excitement was tremendous, and when Weston came up, smiling and bowing, the air was rent with hurrahs and bravos and stamping of feet, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved on every side. He had 21 minutes and 15 seconds to spare. Weston mounted the raised platform, where his wife and child were sitting, and made a neat little speech of thanks, amid renewed cheering.

The crowd then slowly dispersed, and Mr. Weston finally left in a carriage for his home. He showed very few signs of fatigue, but laughed and chatted with his friends as though he had been taking merely a little half-mile stroll instead of a hundred mile journey. The purse of $1500 to which he is entitled will be handed to him without delay, and he will soon sail for Europe, carrying with him the proud consciousness of having fairly performed an unparalleled task, and proved himself beyond question the champion walker of the age.

THE PEACH PROSPECT.

The Crop in Delaware Promising to be a Heavy One.

While the peach trees were in blossom this spring, they apparently gave promise of such a yield as was never yet seen, and fabulous estimates of the probable number of baskets were made. Soon afterwards came a report that the young fruit was falling off, and that the trees which bore so largely last year would not produce this year, and that there would not be much of a crop after all. We refused to credit this report at the time, and we feel confident now that we were wise in doing so. We are advised by gentlemen thoroughly familiar with fruit growing, and who have made careful examination of orchards, that though the extravagant hopes of the blossom time will not be realized, that there is, nevertheless, a splendid prospect, and that a larger yield is promised than the immense one of last year. The falling off which excited so much alarm has, in many cases, been beneficial, rather than otherwise, and the trees will bring the remaining fruit to greater perfection. We have late advices from Sussex which go to prove that the prospect there is far better than has recently been represented. A gentleman whom we have never yet found mistaken in his estimates assures us that the crop will be, at least, equal to that of last year, and probably greater.
—*Wilmington Commercial.*

BRUTAL SCOUNDRELISM.

A Woman's Chamber Invaded by Night—She is Beaten and Dangerously Injured.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday says:—

An unusually atrocious piece of ruffianism was perpetrated at about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, at the residence of Mr. Oakes, who is well known as a seller of candy on the south side of Olive, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Mr. Oakes' family, consisting, besides himself, of his wife, two children, and his wife's sister, occupy the upper part of the house on the northeast corner of Tenth and Howard streets. The apartments are entered from the rear, through the yard. Mr. Oakes usually goes home early, but on Saturday night went to the levee to await the arrival of a steamboat on which his sister was expected. His family retired, Mrs. Oakes leaving the doors unfastened for his return, and a lamp burning in her room. With her was her little boy, and in a room above slept her sister and little daughter.

At about one o'clock Mrs. Oakes awoke as two men entered the room, one a negro and one a white man. She was probably awakened by their entrance, though they made little noise in coming in. They had passed into the rear yard, up the stairs, through the kitchen, and were in her chamber. The negro instantly sprang to her, seized her by the throat, and with his knee heavily pressing on her body, began choking her, bidding her to make no noise, to utter not a word, but to point out to them where her husband's money was. She fainted, and the white scoundrel searched. He found a pocket-book containing only some $30, at which they were disappointed and became enraged, and the negro fiercely threatened her life, choked and beat and kicked her, while his confederate ransacked the room. The negro tried to pour some liquid drug down her throat, but in the struggle the vial broke and the contents were spilled. At length the miscreants dragged Mrs. Oakes from the bed and through a window that was close by, out upon the porch, she falling upon her back and receiving additional injuries. Here they struck her till she relapsed into apparent insensibility, when they, probably thinking her dead, flung her through the window upon the bed, but leaving her head hanging over the window-sill. Meanwhile, Mrs. Oakes' little boy lay in a breathless terror upon the floor, where he had been placed by one of the dastards, with threats of death if he made any noise. The wretches fled, having awakened no one but Mrs. Oakes and her child.

They could not have been gone long when Mr. Oakes came home. Passing upstairs, he found the bedroom in darkness. Groping for the lamp, he found it at length beneath a pile of clothes, the wick turned down, still burning, the chimney preventing the clothes from taking fire. Turning up the wick, the light showed him the apartment in fearful confusion, his wife apparently a corpse and his child nearly as lifeless with fright. The sister up stairs was called, the neighbors were aroused, and a physician was summoned. Dr. Scott came in and attended to Mrs. Oakes. She remained nearly or quite insensible, with swollen face and neck and bruised person, and had apparently suffered severe internal injuries.

In the room were found a new razor and the sheath of a bowie-knife, left by the scoundrels. Not until Sunday noon did Mrs. Oakes regain consciousness, and then suffered so acutely that opiates had at once to be administered. She was able, however, at intervals to tell her story.

It appears that the ruffians had no object but money. They must have had accurate information of the family's affairs, and doubtless took the opportunity of Mr. Oakes' absence to attempt a robbery which they expected would reward them. It is to be feared that Mrs. Oakes' life will be sacrificed by their wickedness and unnamable meanness. Her health was precarious, and her present condition is critical.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Canadian Advices—Prince Arthur Takes the Field as a Staff Officer—No Mercy for the Fenians.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The latest despatch received states that the Fenians are at Trout river, in Huntington county, intending to cross. Six hundred volunteers will leave for the front at noon. The 69th Regiment is expected at 4 o'clock from Quebec. The Fenians, to the number of 3000, are at Pigeon Hill, and are throwing up intrenchments.

Lord Colonel Russell and the Prince Consort's Own Rifles have gone to the front with the Montreal Volunteers. They are going to attack the intrenchments. Prince Arthur goes with this regiment on Lord Russell's staff. Colonel Osborne Smith, in command of the Volunteers, goes as the advance guard. The Fenian movements will not at all interfere with the Red River expedition. Great satisfaction is expressed at President Grant's proclamation.

A battery of artillery has just left for the front, and all the other troops in the city are ready to move at a moment's notice. The volunteers all respond with the utmost readiness. The Fenians need not expect much mercy, the very strong feeling of deep indignation against them being universal. It is thought the military authorities will not attempt to check the invaders near the border, but will allow them to come in some distance in order to get a good chance at them. This is understood to be General Lindsey's advice.

The Red River Trouble—The Fenian Allies in Winnipeg Have no Intention of Fighting—Important Speech of Riel.

Mr. Riel announced on the 5th of May to the Legislature of Winnipeg that two additions had been made to the Executive, namely:—Mr. McKay as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Superintendent of Public Lands, and Mr. Bruce as Superintendent of Public Works. He asked the expression of the House on these appointments, saying that with the advance of another Government to power the Legislature may not have such an opportunity as now offered. Mr. McKay rose and returned thanks, when Mr. Riel continued:—

"I hope the gentlemen will continue in the offices, for we have learned by mail that something is going on in the other Provinces of the Confederacy which concerns us. Threats are made against us, but I don't attach much importance to them, and I am more inclined to this view in consequence of telegrams just received by his Lordship Bishop Tache from Father Richot and others of the Commissioners. That announce that they are urgent in their demands for a settlement with Canada, and that there is no danger. (Cheers.) But I attach importance to other reports—namely, that the people here are divided, and that there has been a change in the propositions sent to Canada. Before the Commissioners started some changes were found necessary by the Executive, and they had to decide upon them quickly, as the people here were anxious to see them start for Ottawa; and those slight alterations will, I think, be found for the best in the long run. Secretary Bann will place them before the House to-morrow, printed in French and English, that you may judge for yourselves of these changes. The Commissioners had certain powers in regard to these demands, but before anything was settled they were instructed that the approval of the Legislative Assembly of the country was necessary; so that, while complying with circumstances, we reserved a clause that the ratification of the action of our Commissioners depended on the will of our Legislature. (Cheers.) I thank the Hon. gentlemen for the attention they have given me with regard to executive appointments. We must bear in mind that they are merely provisional in their nature. It is said we are going to fight with England; but we have no such intention; and some will find that the present arrangement, such as it is, is more provisional than they think."

THE GARROTE.

Boldness of Pittsburg Highwaymen—A Man Gagged and Robbed of $1500 in Broad Daylight.

One of the most villainous of the many villainies perpetrated of late in this city, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of yesterday, was consummated last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, near Liberty street, on Cherry alley. Without waiting even for the slight decency of darkness, three highwaymen garroted a man there, and after robbing him of a pocket-book containing $1485, left him breathless and temporarily helpless. The victim of the transaction was John Hickernell, of Hentleton, Union county, Pa. He was a stranger here, and arrived on Sunday night, on board of John Piper's stone-boat. The money he lost comprised all his savings, and when leaving home he took it with him, intending to go into business in the oil regions.

Yesterday afternoon, in company with an acquaintance from the boat, he started down town. He had gone but a short distance when he was violently seized about the throat and choked most effectually. At the same time a hand was placed over his eyes, and while he was held in this manner, pinned up against a building, his vest was torn open and his pocket-book and money taken out. His assailants, three in number, then fled, while he was still unable either to cry out or pursue.

At a hearing of the case William Ward testified that just before the robbery he saw the deponent and Cramer come down Liberty street arm in arm. Willz was just behind, and made no answer when witness spoke to him. Daft followed the others and also would not speak to Ward. They all went up the alley. Witness was with a man named Murphy, and they followed, thinking there was mischief meant. They were stopped by the gate or door of a court, and went round another way. They came upon all three of the defendants, hurrying away. Heard Daft say that he "had a notion to hit him in the eye," also that he "only got fifty cents of the rake, and Cramer must have beat him." Heard Willz say he held the man up while the others went through him.

At the conclusion of the hearing the Mayor committed the prisoners for trial in default of $5000 bail each. The prosecutor was held to bail for his appearance at court to prosecute the case.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

A Justice of the Peace Convicted of Misdemeanor in Office.

The case of Justice Daniel McAuliff, of St. Louis, which has been pending in the Court of Criminal Correction for more than four months, was concluded on Tuesday. He was charged with various acts of oppression, overcharging, etc. It was testified by a number of witnesses that, in several cases, McAuliff charged illegal fees, and that on one occasion he sent a litigant to jail without giving him time to procure bail. That on another occasion he fined a man for contempt, and sent him to jail the same day for non-payment of the fine. It was also sworn that he was in the habit of duplicating subpœnas, and thus increasing the bill of costs.

To rebut these charges the defense introduced on the witness stand Mr. Charles W. Ohm, McAuliff's clerk, who only made matters worse. The transcripts and subpœnas were introduced as evidence for the prosecution, and could not be explained away by the ingenuity of the lawyers.

The jury remained out about half an hour. They found the accused guilty, and assessed his punishment at three months imprisonment in jail and a fine of $100.

The case will of course be appealed to the Supreme Court. Unless the verdict is set aside its effect will be to disqualify the offender from holding any office or hereafter exercising the rights of citizenship, besides being imprisoned for three months.

It is sincerely to be hoped that other justices will profit by the example of Mr. McAuliff.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 26—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛, and for account, 94⅛@94¼. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89⅞; of 1865, old, 88⅝; of 1867, 90⅞; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet. Uplands, 10⅞d.; Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 8d. Red Western, 8s. 2d. Corn, 29s. 3d.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Stocks strong. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111; do. do. new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 94⅛; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101⅞; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 105⅜; Adams Express, 63⅛; Michigan Central, 123¼; Michigan Southern, 98; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅛.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived, steamship Hermann, from Bremen, and Alaska, from Aspinwall.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........66 | 11 A. M.........75 | 2 P. M.........78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.
St'r Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Martha, ——, Barcelona, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Maid of Glenwarn, Thomas, Liverpool, W. Brockie.
Schr White Squall, Brannock, Norfolk, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr S. S. Lee, Springer, Providence, John Rommel, Jr. & Co.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Salem, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Port bark Marianna I., Santos, 30 days from Lisbon, with marble, salt, and corkwood to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Schr Petrel, Garrett, 4 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Malone & Co.
Schr Thos. J. Tull, Cooper, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to captain.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, from Pawtucket.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Friederich, hence for Havre, was spoken 2d inst. lat. 50 44, long. 17 47.
Ship City of Hamilton, Phillips, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th ult. lat. 48 25, long. 25 30.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Bark Meridian, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst. lat. 42 30, long. 54.
Schr Susan Vittery, Cole, hence for Hull, put into Brixham Bay 11th inst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

A General Indian War.

Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment

The Bill as Passed by the Senate

To-day's Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment—The Changes Made by the Committee of Conference.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Below are the alterations made by the committee of conference to the act "to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes." The first material change is the following proviso added to section 20:—

"Provided that every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory for any State or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, Territorial, or municipal election."

Section 21 of the bill as first passed by the Senate is stricken out, and the following are added:—

"Section 21. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by the laws of any State or Territory, the name of any candidate or person to be voted for as representative or delegate in Congress shall be required to be printed, written, or contained in any ticket or ballot with other candidates or persons to be voted for at the same election for State, Territorial, municipal, or local officers, it shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence, either for the purpose of indicting or convicting any person charged with voting, or attempting or offering to vote, unlawfully under the provisions of the preceding sections, or for committing either of the offenses thereby created, to prove that the person so charged or indicted, voted or attempted or offered to vote such ballot or ticket, or committed either of the offenses named in the preceding sections of this act with reference to such ballot. And the proof and establishment of such fact shall be taken, held, and deemed to be presumptive evidence that such person voted, or attempted or offered to vote, for such representative or delegate, as the case may be, or that such offense was committed with reference to the election of such representative or delegate, and shall be sufficient to warrant his conviction, unless it shall be shown that any such ballot, when cast, or attempted or offered to be cast, by him, did not contain the name of any candidate for the office of representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or that such offense was not committed with reference to the election of such representative or delegate.

"Section 22. And be it further enacted, That any officer of any election at which any representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States shall be voted for, whether such officer of election be appointed or created by or under any law or authority of the United States, or by or under any State, Territorial, district, or municipal law or authority, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty in regard to such election required of him by any law of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof; or violate any duty so imposed, or knowingly do any act thereby unauthorized, with intent to affect any such election, or the result thereof; or fraudulently make any false certificate of the result of such election in regard to such representative or delegate; or withhold, conceal, or destroy any certificate of record so required by law respecting, concerning, or pertaining to the election of any such representative or delegate; or neglect or refuse to make and return the same as so required by law; or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any voter, person, or officer to do any act by this or any of the preceding sections made a crime; or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is by this or any of said sections made a crime, or attempt to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a crime and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided for in the nineteenth section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

"Section 23. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of President or Vice-President, representative or delegate in Congress, or member of a State legislature, by reason of the denial to any citizen or citizens who shall offer to vote of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof, shall not be impaired by such denial; and such person may bring any appriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who offered to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said Circuit or District Court shall have, concurrently with the State Courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and secured by this act, and that the Senate agree to the same."

The Indian Battle in Wyoming—An Official Account.

The following official letter concerning the engagement with Indians in Wyoming Territory, in which Lieutenant Stambaugh was killed, has been forwarded here from the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri:—

CAMP COMPANY I, SECOND CAVALRY, ATLANTIC GULCH, W. T., May 6, 1870.—Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska—General:—I have the honor to submit the report of an engagement with Indians. At 5 o'clock A. M. the 4th instant an alarm was given by the miners that Indians were seen in the different ravines in the vicinity of my camp. The command was saddled at once, and a reconnoissance made, discovering a lodge of Indians with stolen stock in Little Atlantic Gulch. A charge was made, recovering all the animals, killing two Indians, wounding one, and dispersing the balance in every direction. A running fight then ensued, pushing them over the hills back of Atlantic City, down as far as Twin Creek, on the Wind River Valley road. On my arrival there I found a small hay train corralled, and was informed by the teamsters that a portion of their stock was taken off by the Indians. Taking Lieutenant Stambaugh and ten men I proceeded down the windings of the creek about five or six miles. Discovering no trail of the cattle, and my horse showing signs of fatigue from severe riding, I set about for camp. About half way back I met a party of from 60 to 70 Indians. A fight commenced at once and lasted about an hour and a half, resulting in the killing of five Indians and wounding a number of others and ponies, leaving my command in possession of the battle ground. My loss was Lieutenant Stambaugh killed on the battle-field, Sergeant Brown seriously wounded in the neck and jaw badly fractured, and one horse wounded.

As my command was divided into three different parties after the Indians were dispersed over the country, it is my opinion that they were thoroughly thrashed and driven out of the mining district, thus saving many lives. I would respectfully state that, with a few exceptions, the company behaved courageously throughout the day in the different engagements, and particularly the detachment that accompanied me in pursuit of the cattle; they having fought superior numbers for over one hour and a half. The enemy leaving me in the possession of the battle-field, I consider it a victory. I take great pleasure in saying that Lieutenant Stambaugh was with me throughout the entire day, up to receiving his death wound, and a braver or more courageous officer never drew a sword. Lieutenant Dinwiddie rendered me gallant and efficient service throughout the day. I also take pleasure in mentioning the names of First Sergeant Kneass, Sergeants Moore, Schafer, and Brown, Corporals Lackin and Roller, Blacksmith Neill, and others whose names I am compelled to omit in order to get this in the mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. S. GORDON,
Capt. 2d Cav., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

Taking the Census.

Many applications continue to be made to the Superintendent of the Census for positions as census takers. While there is not time to answer all such applicants separately, it may be of general interest to know that the law requires the United States Marshals to appoint assistant marshals for the subdivisions in their respective districts, not exceeding twenty thousand persons in each subdivision. The assistants do not receive stated salaries, the compensation being dependent on the specific character of the service performed.

The Administration and the Fenians.

Much interest is felt regarding the Fenian movements, which meet with general reprobation. There is no doubt the administration will do all in its power to check them and maintain the neutrality laws.

Death of an Army Officer.

Telegraphic news has reached the War Department that Brevet Major William Russell, Second Lieutenant 4th United States Cavalry, died in Texas on the 15th instant, of wounds received in engagements with the Indians.

Master Isaac J. Yates,

United States Navy, one of the survivors of the Oneida disaster, has passed a satisfactory examination before the Naval Examining Board at the Navy Department, and promoted to a lieutenancy. Lieutenant Yates' health has suffered somewhat from the loss of his old ship and classmates.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday the subject of the most intense interest was the reception of delegates from the Northern Presbyterian Church, consisting of Rev. Dr. Backus, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Vandyke, of Brooklyn, and Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New York. They presented the resolutions of that Assembly expressive of fraternal regard and confidence, and followed them with remarks in which it was stated that they came not to ask for reunion, not to ask for immediate correspondence, but to ask the appointment of a committee to meet a similar committee appointed by the Northern Assembly, to confer respecting varied matters and questions of jurisdiction and property rights between the two Assemblies, and secure if possible the adjustment of all differences between the two bodies on a basis that will be just and honorable to all parties and worthy of Christian men. While they were speaking the breathless interest and the deep emotion formed a scene that will not be forgotten.

The kind words of the speakers evidently found lodgment in the hearts of those to whom they were addressed.

The overtures were referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was directed to prepare a well-considered reply. The Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson was elected Professor of Pastoral Theology in Columbia (S. C.) College. The Assembly accepted an invitation from Mrs. Preston Pope, and was very handsomely entertained by her. Last evening the subject of education was considered, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Rand and others.

The Woodlawn Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—Yesterday was the second day of the Woodlawn Races, and there was a very large attendance. The sport began with a hurdle race, two-mile heat and eight hurdles, for which there were three entries, for a purse of $250, of which $200 went to the first, $30 to the second, and $20 to the third. The entries were as follows:—D. Rane's ch. c. Joe Aiken, Lewis' b. m. Daisy, Scott Ferris' ch. c. Cleaner. Joe Aiken was the favorite at odds. At the fifth hurdle Cleaner stumbled, and the rider fell off, but was unhurt. Joe Aiken kept at a steady pace beating Daisy. Time, 5·43.

The next race was Walker's Exchange purse; mile heats for all ages. Cawein & Co. gave $200. In this case there were only two entries, Minnie Milton and the O'Malley mare, the latter being the favorite in the pools at the rate of 100 to 8. The O'Malley mare won both heats. Time, 1·47¾, 1·49½.

The race to-day promises to be more exciting. It includes the first Gulf House stake, for which Bonita and Barney Williams will contend, and the International Saloon for three year olds. Nine horses have entered for this race. Six will start certainly.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fenian Fizzle—The Bubble Burst.

ST. ALBANS, May 26.—The Fenian bubble, so far as the movement in this direction is concerned, has burst. Soon after the arrest of O'Neill, the Fenian officers held a long council of war, and decided that it was useless in them, with the small number of men at their command, to make any further attempts at the invasion of the soil of Canada, and in consequence the roads leading from here to Franklin are lined with returning "wearers of the green."

A gentlemen just from Franklin brings information that there is not now a Fenian in that village, and that guns and ammunition, blankets, and the other paraphernalia of war are scattered about in great abundance, and are being picked up by whoever chooses.

The rank and file complain bitterly of their officers, and say that they do not understand their business. One thing is evident, that the point chosen for crossing the line was a most unfavorable one.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of a Clergyman.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The Rev. Isaac Collins, a venerable Methodist clergyman, died yesterday, in the 81st year of his age. He had been a minister of the Gospel upwards of 60 years, and served under General Harrison as chaplain and soldier on the lakes in 1812, and was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Cotton very dull at 22½c. Flour fairly active and more steady; Howard Street superfine, $5·12½@5·50; do. extra $5·75@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·37½@6·25; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat steady; Maryland, $1·45@1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·35; Western, $1·20@1·26. Corn advanced; white $1·18@1·20; yellow $1·15@1·16. Oats steady at 62@65c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm and in good demand at $1·08@1·09; stock scarce.

FROM THE WEST.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod came to a vote yesterday morning on the reception of the report of the committee as the basis of the union, resulting 10 in favor and 27 against. The result has been anticipated.

Revenue Frauds.

It is stated on good authority that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Maxwell P. Caddis, on the charge of conspiring with Colonel T. R. Roberts and J. A. Eberhart to defraud the Government of revenue. The warrant is based on an affidavit made by Richard Rowe, who was chief clerk of Caddis while the latter was Assessor of the Second Ohio district.

A General Indian War.

TOPEKA, May 26.—Colonel Crosby, of General Sheridan's staff, arrived at Fort Hays from the Indian Territory yesterday, and reports that the northern Indians have had runners down asking the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches to join in a general war. The Arapahoes and Bull Bear's band of the Cheyennes of Fort Aubrey, and the Kiowas and Comanches, were holding a medicine west of Fort Sill. The Indians are not planting any corn this year, though the Indian agent is putting in a small crop for them both at Fort Sill and North Canadian.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of Specie—The Peru-Bolivia Troubles.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived, steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall, with dates to the 18th instant. She brings $150,000 in specie. The news is meagre.

The threatened trouble between Peru and Bolivia has been averted.

A squall occurred at Aspinwall on the 9th instant, doing considerable damage. Some buildings were unroofed, but the shipping escaped injury.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Election of Bishop.

DOVER, May 26.—Professor N. N. Niles, of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, in place of the late Bishop Chase.

More Troops for St. Alban's.

BOSTON, May 26.—United States troops from Forts Warren and Independence, under Colonel Rensen and Lieutenant Gansevoort, left by a special train late last night for St. Alban's.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, May 26, 1870.

Money continues extremely easy, owing in part to the steady increase in the supply of loanable funds and partly to the lack of business demand. In the future there appears to be no immediate hope of relief, the impression being very general that the present apathy in trade circles will continue with more or less steadiness until the opening of another season.

We quote demand loans at 4 per cent., with Governments or good stocks for collaterals, and prime discounts at 5@6 per cent. for 60@90 days' paper.

Gold is quiet, with sales opening at 114¼, advancing to 114½, and closing at noon at about 114⅜. The transactions are light and entirely of a business character.

Government bonds attract little attention outside money institutions, which are investing idle funds in bonds. The market is a fraction weaker this morning.

A large business was done at the Stock Board, and the tone of holders was very firm. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, second series, at 108. City 6s were active, with sales of the new at 102⅜@102½.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady; sales at 52·81@52⅞. Pennsylvania was firm, with sales at 56⅛@56¼. Catawissa preferred advanced, selling at 37. Camden and Amboy sold at 119⅜. Philadelphia and Erie was quiet but steady at 30. Oil Creek and Allegheny was firm, with sales at 46⅝@46¾.

Canal stocks were in demand. Schuylkill Nav. preferred was active, and sold at 17½, an advance, and the 1882 bonds of do. sold at 62, an advance of 4 per cent. Lehigh Nav. sold at 33⅝.

In Bank shares there were sales of North America at 230.

Coal shares were active. Sales of Big Mountain at 7.

In Passenger Railway shares the only sales were in Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 24⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 N Pa 7s....b5. 88¾	100 sh Reading R..52·81
$5000 Leh V R n bds	10 do....c.trf. 52½
cp..s5..100	32 do........ 52⅞
$2000 W Jer 6s..ls. 92¾	100 do..s5wn&i.52·81
$596 Sch N 6s '82... 59	200 do.......ls. 52⅞
$1000 do........ 60	100 do.......c. 52⅞
$1596 do......ls. 62	100 do........ 52⅞
$1000 City 6s, New.102⅜	100 do.......c. 52⅞
$2000 do.....b3.102½	300 do........ 52⅞
$6000 do.....ls.102½	100 do.....s5&i.52·81
$6000 Pa 6s, 3 se.bs.108	100 do........52·81
100 sh Cata Prf.b30 37	100 do.....b60. 52⅞
100 do........ 37	400 sh Leh N St.ls.
5 sh Bk N Am.ls.230	b60.. 33¾
100 sh Ph & E R.b60 30	12 do.....s5. 33⅝
300 sh Penna R..ls. 56⅛	100 do........ 33⅝
9 do........ 56⅛	100 do.....s30. 33⅝
10 do.......c. 56⅛	100 sh O C & A R.R. 46⅝
17 do......ls. 56⅛	100 do.....b60. 46⅝
4 do........ 56⅛	25 do........ 46¾
100 do.....b5. 56¼	100 do....b60. 46¾
62 do......ls. 56⅛	300 sh Big Mount.. 7
100 sh Sch N Pf.s60 17½	100 sh 13th&15th.b5. 24⅜
600 do........17½	100 do..s60wn. 24⅜

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M..........114¼	11·00 A. M..........114¼
10·05 " 114½	11·05 " 114½
10·10 " 114¼	11·10 " 114½
10·15 " 114½	11·36 " 114⅜

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 113⅜@113⅝; do. do., 1867, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1868, 113⅞@114; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; 6s, 112⅞@113⅛. Gold, 114⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 26.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

The Flour market continues quiet, and prices may be quoted fully 25 cents per barrel lower than last week. There is no inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $4·50@4·75 for superfine; $4·75@5·25 for extras; $5·25@6 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·50@6·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·50@6·50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·75@8·25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

The Wheat market sympathizes with the dullness in Flour, and prices favor buyers; sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·30@1·38; in the elevator at the former figure, and Southern at $1·35@1·37. Rye is unchanged. Corn is quiet, but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at $1·10@1·10½, and 500 bushels fair Western mixed at $1·05. Oats are without essential change. Sales of Pennsylvania at 63@65c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is but little sought after. We quote Western iron-bound at $1·09; do. wood-bound at $1·08; and Pennsylvania wood-bound at $1·07.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.

From the N. Y. World.

If the Democratic party makes no mistakes in the issues it presents, it may easily elect a majority of the next Congress. The recent election encourages us to hope that we can choose almost the entire delegation from this State. We may entertain the same hope respecting the fifteen Southern States. In the four which have not been "reconstructed" this result may be regarded as certain; and the reconstructed States will have a liberty of action which they have not enjoyed since the close of the war. The bayonets by which they were overawed in the first elections under their new constitutions have been withdrawn; the Freedmen's Bureau no longer exists as a vast engine for controlling the negro vote; and a little strategy and energy will enable the Democratic party of the South to carry almost every Congressional district. The Southern whites always excelled as politicians, and they will probably have no difficulty in managing the new element which has been introduced into their voting population. In the Southern cities, where the negroes can be reached by the Republican electioneering agents, the colored vote may be controlled by the Radicals and carpet-baggers; but the greater part of the negroes are agricultural laborers, living on plantations, and inaccessible to Radical influence. The ascendancy which belongs to property, intelligence, and social standing is all on the Democratic side. The mass of negroes in the Southern States, like the mass of white votes everywhere, will follow political leaders; and if the capable, knowing negroes, who are looked up to by their race, are enlisted on the right side by kindness and persuasion, the flock will follow the bell-wethers. The Democratic party will gain new members in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and all the larger States, and with scattered gains elsewhere, we shall control the next House of Representatives. With so fair a prospect of success, the party should exert all its energy.

The Congress which is elected in the middle of a Presidential term has a superadded importance from the duty that may devolve upon it of electing the next President. If more than two candidates are run, and none of them receives a clear majority of all the electoral votes, the President is chosen by the House of Representatives. Judging from present indications, the Congressional elections of this year will be of no importance in that respect. There is no reason for supposing that there will be more than two parties in the next Presidential canvass. There will be no division or bolting in the Democratic party; and the Republican party is not likely to split when its opponents are formidable enough to task its whole strength. When it has little chance of success if united, neither of the segments into which it might be cleft could have any hope of a separate triumph. The Republican party has outlived the issues on which it was founded; but it has nevertheless too many advantages to disband and dissolve. No political party ever acknowledged that its principles were out of date, until after the people had taught it that lesson at an election. The Republicans have a secure hold of the Senate until some time after the next Presidential election; they have a permanent majority of the Supreme Court; and they control the vast patronage of the Federal Government. A party thus intrenched will never disband until after a prostrating defeat in a Presidential election

Too strong to disband and not strong enough to split without ruin, the Republican party will present a united front in the next national contest, and the Democratic party will be equally united. If this expectation be well founded, the next House of Representatives will have nothing to do with the choice of a President; and in this view, the Congressional elections of the coming autumn have no importance.

But they are of the highest consequence to the Democratic party as a great preliminary step towards gaining control of the Federal Government. If we choose a majority of the next House, the Presidential election will be virtually decided in advance. The moral effect of such a victory would be prodigious. It would demonstrate to the people that there was no longer any vitality in the old issues, and that the only remaining bond of union among the Republicans was "the cohesive force of public plunder."

In our judgment, the only thing which can imperil our success would be a consent by the Democratic party to fight over the old battles on the old ground, and thus give the Republicans the advantage of rallying their party anew on the negro question. They have always found that issue potent enough to stir the passions and rouse the fanaticism of their followers; and there is nothing which they so eagerly court as a plausible pretext for inflaming the public mind again about the rights of the negro. The Democracy, unless they are willing to remain in a minority, must not furnish their opponents with a flail for thrashing over the old straw.

The contest must be a very aggressive one, and conducted mainly by assaults on the incapacity and imbecility of the present Republican Congress. This Congress has done nothing to relieve the country. Our shipping interest has been prostrate since the war, and Congress has taken no steps to restore it. Even Mr. Lynch's futile bill, the only measure of pretended relief which has been brought forward, was finally shelved on Tuesday, and that great interest, once the pride and boast of the country, the source of its commercial and naval greatness, is left to languish out of existence. The tariff has been dawdled over and discussed for a whole session, and the very bad bill concocted by Mr. Schenck has been consigned to "the tomb of the Capulets." The odious income tax, against which the whole country protests, has not been repealed. There has been a great flourish about refunding the debt at a lower interest; but it will either result in nothing, or the adoption of a quixotic and chimerical scheme which will be the laughing-stock of sound financiers. On the important subject of the currency nothing has been done, or is likely to be done, by this imbecile Congress. The people are discontented and impatient, and it would be easy to oust these incapables, if we do not permit them to drown criticism by a new hullabaloo on the everlasting rights of the negro. Pray, let us have the good sense to drop that subject out of politics.

THE REPUBLICAN CRISIS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The condition and prospects of the Republican party in this State and city have lately been the subject of much discussion on the part of friends and enemies. The latter have treated us to many taunts which do not call for much reply, varied with recommendations which are intended to aggravate the evil they are ostensibly designed to remove. The friends of the party, on the other hand, seem to be at a loss to know what course to take in order to recover that ascendancy which there is some danger of our losing, but which we certainly ought not to have lost for at least fifteen years to come. We had everything our own way. Never was a party stronger with the nation at large. How, then, does it happen that despondency and demoralization have crept into the Republican ranks?

In the first place, we are unquestionably suffering from that reaction in public feeling which always follows the close of a great contest. What gave the Republican party strength was the great cause of which it constituted itself the champion. When that cause was no longer in jeopardy, the excitement of the people cooled down, and many thousands of our supporters ceased to take an interest in what they regarded, and justly, as minor struggles. The leaders of the party ought everywhere to have attempted to counteract this apathy by associating themselves with a new policy which should at least attract the sympathies, if it did not arouse the enthusiasm, of the rank and file. We wanted, for instance, a financial policy such as was reasonably likely to be acceptable to the majority. It was not impossible to have devised such a policy. But what might have been made a source of strength was turned into a source of weakness, and to-day there is nothing worthy to be called a financial policy identified with the party.

But it is not only with regard to *principles* that mistakes have been made. Still more fatal errors have been committed with reference to *men*. The convulsions of the war threw a number of leaders to the surface who were ill-fitted to guide the party to steady and lasting victory. Conservative counsels were made almost an object of abhorrence. Men who ventured to offer them were treated with every indignity—their motives were misrepresented, their aims maligned, their reputations cruelly assailed. They were "read out" of the party, and most of them have since been in political exile. Now there is no party which can safely discard such elements as these. Moderate ideas may be at a discount in a time of tumult, but when the agitation has passed away, the moderate men may, and ought to be, made a tower of strength. At present the party is still trying to get on without them. The extreme leaders will listen to no suggestions—not even on questions of finance. Was not Mr. Dawes threatened with expulsion because he protested against extravagant expenditures, and called for a reduction of taxation?

A single section of the party is trying to manage the politics of the State—we might almost say of the whole country; and the result we already see before us. Has not this section had a very fair trial? Are we to go on trusting blindly to it, until next November sees us covered with a disaster which will involve us in disgrace? The injudicious course of the ultra leaders ruined the State Constitutional Convention. The same mistakes would now ruin everything. There is no longer a great exciting cause to lead the people to rally around almost any leaders. We cannot expect the ordinary citizen to take so absorbing an interest in the measure for enforcing the fifteenth amendment as he did in the success of the amendment itself. While it was uncertain whether or not the Southern States would accept the results of the war, everybody was disposed to stick closely to the party which had carried that war to a triumphant conclusion. But now there is no uncertainty on the subject. All the States save one are fully "restored," and it is no source of strength to the Republicans that they still deprive one State of its just privileges. We cannot get any more fire out of the extinct embers. We must have a policy—a wise, consistent, broad, and enlightened policy, and men of conservative opinions, long placed under a ban, must be recalled to assist in carrying it out. Men who possess vast administrative and organizing powers are not easily found. Even if they could be found, their treatment is not quite sure to be of the most generous description. But we can certainly do better than intrust our interests to doctrinaires whose opinions on all great questions are as variable as the wind, and who are more intent upon selfish aims than upon the welfare of a nation or the glory of a great party. Let us have the State Convention called at an early day, and let us see if we cannot once more appear before the people with a policy which will command their support, and with men who are capable of inspiring their followers with that earnestness and zeal which can alone achieve memorable results.

RIVAL SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The proposition of a railway on the thirty-second parallel of latitude has been before the public in various shapes for twenty years, and yet the enterprise is still struggling desperately for existence. Then Texas was the only State of all the Gulf region to whose prosperity the completion of the road is of almost vital importance, which gave it the least encouragement. Louisiana was cold because New Orleans was passed by, and Arkansas offended because Memphis was aimed at. But so earnest was Texas in its wish to see the line built that its several Legislatures under Rebel and loyal rule affirmed and reaffirmed the grant of lands made to the road in 1856. California on the Pacific Coast, desirous of making the port of San Diego the western terminus of the line, chartered and aided the partial construction of another line. The Texas route is the Memphis and El Paso line; the California route is usually called the San Diego and Fort Yuma road. Of the former more than fifty miles are graded, and twenty-three miles laid with rails. Of the latter we know only that work is in progress. Without doubt the two lines have more of finished work, larger land grants, and better prospects of being eventually completed than any other Southern Pacific railway. These two roads are under the control of General John C. Fremont, and he has asked Congress to consolidate, charter, and aid them under the title of the "Southern Transcontinental Railway."

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railways has not only reported adversely to this consolidation, but has proposed to authorize an entirely new line, to be called the Texas Pacific Railroad, with branches and connections; and the bill makes large land grants. But the new line has certain gravely objectionable features to which we wish to direct the special attention of the Gulf States delegations in Congress. Texas, in the first place, can give no aid to the new road, because her land grants are vested in the old line. The Senate committee claims otherwise, we are aware, but these grants have been repeatedly declared valid in the Texas Legislature, before, during, and since the war. The burden of proof conclusively shows that the right to make grants to other roads over the same route has not reverted, as the committee claim, to the State of Texas. At any rate, such right, if claimed, will be contested, and the first step of any new company which Congress may charter will carry it deep into litigation, and cripple and retard both enterprises for years.

Further, the proposed line is not such a one as the South needs. Its eastern terminus will be New Orleans on the Gulf, instead of some Southern port on the Atlantic. It is not to be uniform in gauge with the roads of the Southern system, which, without exception, are five feet wide, while the Texas Pacific road gauge is fixed by the bill at four feet eight and a half inches. The evident design of all this is to build up New Orleans by compelling the "breaking of freight in bulk" at that terminus, and will please none but the Senators from Louisiana and Arkansas. The Memphis and El Paso road, on the other hand, connects at the former city with the Southern system, and has unbroken and direct communication with the Atlantic coast through the heart of the Southern States. These facts should teach Congress the need of changing the grade of the Texas Pacific road, or of defeating the bill altogether. Other facts which we have cited in this and previous articles urge, with equal force, the economy and importance of encouraging the partly finished "Southern Transcontinental Road." The bill favoring the latter road is still pending in the Senate, and we hope is soon to be passed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FENIANS—A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

If there is not a veritable Fenian operation against the peace and sovereignty of the New Dominion on foot, there is certainly a great deal of hurrahing in the woods and marching and countermarching in the telegraphic reports. From Buffalo is reported "great activity during the last forty-eight hours," of "large bodies of drilled veterans," and five car loads of these are reported in a later despatch as moving from Buffalo through Rochester for some point further east, from which it is conjectured they are to approach the frontier. Albany is full of the same explosive fellows. They are heard of in Auburn as on the way to Minnesota; Burlington and other points in Vermont send word of their movements, and even Boston has a story to tell of the same threatening display. In every case the despatches agree on one or two points—first, it is the actual presence of men for some unusual purpose that is reported, and no theories or guesses are given, because the men were nowhere communicative; next, in every instance where the quality of the men is noted they are described as men who were formerly in the United States volunteer forces. Besides—and more conclusive still of the earnest intention of these valiant souls to free all of Ireland that can be found on Canadian soil—the Government at Washington has received information sufficient to warrant the President in issuing his proclamation warning the Fenians of the illegality of their purpose. So long as the proclamation is unaccompanied by the general movement of United States troops and an indiscriminate arrest of every suspected personage bearing arms, however, it will not avail much, and the invaders, if the necessity occurs and they are discreet, may even be enabled to get into the enemy's country by dodging the troops sent to prevent them. Here, then, is apparently the fact of a Fenian operation fairly before us, and the further fact that the persons in charge are putting forward material that can hold its tongue and stand fire. Speculations of the possibilities of such a movement may, therefore, be well spared, since it will certainly not be many days, perhaps hours, before these fellows will be heard of as in more or less bloody collision with soldiers, militiamen, or the police on the other side the lines. From the widely different points at which the movement simultaneously appears, it seems to be intended to throw parties across the frontier in a way to baffle all possible vigilance on the other side and on this side also. Invasion in this way is easy enough, but the concentration in the enemy's country of these isolated parties may prove to be quite another matter if the Canadian authorities are not stampeded by the first alarm and act at the right moment with discreet energy. If it shall ever happen, however, that two or three thousand of the reckless and resolute rascals who probably make up these parties are concentrated on Canadian soil, under a leader of only average skill, we do not see why the world might not be indulged with the spectacle of a real Fenian war on a more or less bloody scale. Until the war really comes, however, and in view of the past history of Fenian movements, we are at present only authorized in concluding that the Fenian treasury is empty, and that the leaders feel convinced that "something must be done" to fill it.

OUR NAVY SERVING SPAIN—A CUBAN PRIVATEER SAILING FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The United States Navy, since the incoming of the present administration, may have been the admiration of foreign nations, but, unless that be its essential object, it has been utterly useless for any good purpose.

Admiral Hoff, after the murder of Wyeth and Spekeman, visited Santiago de Cuba, and obtained a promise from the Governor that no more Americans should be executed in his district without trial. But more Americans were subsequently murdered, and Consul Phillips, reporting the facts, was forced to flee from Santiago for his life. Admiral Poor was sent to inquire into the matter of Consul Phillips' compulsory flight, and was afraid to go ashore with him. It is useless to mince words; these are facts.

For the last four months the chief duty of the United States fleet in the West Indies has been to guard the life of an unprincipled traitor in San Domingo, who is endeavoring to enrich himself by selling his country. At the same time, in home waters and since the cessation of ministerial summer cruises, the whole duty of our navy has been coast-guard duty in the service of Spain.

The climax was reached on Tuesday. The country had long since accepted the fact, of course with indignation, that the Spanish Minister could order our vessels about where he might please. But it was not prepared for the knowledge that this branch of our service—once our national pride—had been placed at the disposal of a private detective force of this city. Such, however, is the unpleasant fact. Mr. Allan Pinkerton has replaced Secretary Robeson. This smart Spanish employe trumps up a story that a vessel, properly cleared from this port for Port-au-Prince, was in reality a Cuban privateer, and at once every United States vessel in all the navy yards from here to Maine is furnished him for her capture. His remuneration is probably not dependent on his success; and with such aid at his command, he ought to drive a thriving business.

We call his—not Secretary Fish's—attention to the fact that on the 3d instant a well-armed and well-manned Cuban privateer cleared from Liverpool, where she was built, for Japan, and is now at sea. She is a swift and effective steamer, commanded by a man well known to New Yorkers and to Spaniards. We have not heard that the English Government has sent any vessels after her, or that Spain has requested them to do so.

Here is a chance for Detective Pinkerton. In pursuit of such a prize he could unquestionably rely upon being allowed to use the whole United States navy.

What the country may think of Mr. Pinkerton's great power in our Government is, of course, another matter.

THE DRAMATIC AIR.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Board of Health has had under consideration the subject of ventilation in the city prisons. This is proper, for they who go there have no choice, and it seems cruel to add the destruction of their health by poisoned air to their other penalty. But we venture to say that there is not a prison in the city whose air it not as sweet as mountain zephyrs compared with that of our two theatres, the National and Wood's. Either of these places deserve to be abated as dangerous to the public health. This is no unfounded contingency; for in the time of the great Mrs. Siddons, during a season at Dublin in which the theatre was crowded, a very fatal epidemic fever broke out which was by general consent charged to the poisoned air of the theatre.

The common practice at these two theatres is to shut the audience up without any opening for the admission of fresh air, to breathe their own exhalations over and over. The gas lights alone would consume the vital properties of the air in a few minutes. Besides all the repulsive sense of nastiness, physical prostration is the result of sitting out a performance at either of these theatres under ordinary circumstances. Such hot nights as we have had during the last week do force open some of the windows, but this is done only in such hot weather as makes all resorts unavailing. But unless the weather is hot, these cannot be opened because of the cold draught upon those who sit near them. And besides, there is no one about these theatres who attends to this, or makes any use of such shabby means of relief as they have, or who thinks he has any concern with the comfort of the audience. And such windows as they have are allowed to be barred up or become impracticable. In cold weather the hot air from the furnaces is passed in, to be breathed over by hundreds of persons for hours, and consumed by hundreds of gas lights, without any opening for the escape of foulness or the admission of fresh air.

One cause of the low state to which dramatic performances have sunk in this city is in this disregard by the managers of the comfort and decency of their theatres. They treat their audiences as if they were enemies whom they desired to punish for attending, by making them as uncomfortable as possible. People accustomed to comfortable apartments and decent air will not attend such theatres except upon some extra attraction, and then once suffices for a season. If this is skillful management of a theatre, then it is a business that requires none of the intelligence that is needed for success in other affairs. It drives away the respectable part of the community, and then reduces its performances to the shabbiest scale upon the plea that the community does not support respectable playing.

If there is any truth in what every decent person experiences of the need of fresh air to life; if there is any truth in what physicians and scientific men tell us of the quantity of fresh air needed to supply the consumption of the lungs, and of the poisonous properties of air that has been breathed over, and impregnated with all exhalations from human bodies, these places are most potent generators of disease, and ought to be abated by the authorities. If the audiences could see all the nastiness that they are compelled to breathe over and over at these places, they would resent the imposition practised upon them by stopping the performance until the manager had repaired his insulting disregard of their decency and comfort.

There is not a respectable citizen that has attended our theatres who will not fully subscribe to this as a moderate statement of this imposition. But the complaint has often been made in the public press, and without avail. And so it will be in this case. The managers will say it is an attack on their theatres. Perhaps they will withdraw their advertisments. Then they will shut up their stinking dens the tighter, both to show their defiance and to have satisfaction out of their audiences. A wealthy manager in this city did this once, and succeeded in keeping an elegant and spacious theatre a very unwholesome place. But we are telling them of that which ruins their business and makes their theatres disreputable, and of a thing which can be remedied to a considerable extent by a little inexpensive attention, and which, if remedied, will do more to increase their business than a thousand times the expense or effort directed in any other line of attraction.

ICE.

1870. 1870.

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RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

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CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
CHAS. S. REES, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 16 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2 stuth 35t

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 276 BROADWAY,
New York.

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
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3 28 mwf 3 NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 16 S. THIRD St.

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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

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THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 65 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

J. T. EASTON. J. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 12 CHURCH Street (Old Store).

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 23 2m6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4?

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
1 31 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAROLINE AUGUSTA GILPATRIC, by her next friend, JOHN W. SMITH, vs. MOSES G. GILPATRIC. In Divorce, of December Term, 1869, No. 68. To MOSES G. GILPATRIC, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, June 4, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JAMES W. PAUL,
5 23 tuthlw Attorney for Libellant.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 24

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A large meeting of journeymen coopers was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Locust streets, when reports were received showing the trade to be in a good condition.

—A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon. The subject of public baths coming up for discussion, Mr. Herkness moved that the matter be referred to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to select locations for public baths.

Mr. Marcus moved to amend by adding that the committee be instructed to report on Wednesday next. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

—James Gibbons, executive of the council of the Fenian Brotherhood, states that the present so-called Fenian raid upon Canada is entirely unauthorized by the organization.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114½.

—Lower prices ruled at the Scranton coal sale in New York yesterday.

—The Fenian movement is regarded in Washington as an immense scare.

—Our Athletics defeated the Tri-Mountains of Boston yesterday by a score of 45 to 4.

—The Indian warriors now in Washington had a talk with Commissioner Parker yesterday.

—A quarrel over seventy-five cents led to a horrible murder at Brazil, Ind., last evening.

—The report of the conference committee on the fifteenth amendment has been adopted by the Senate.

—A fire, resulting in the destruction of property valued at $160,000, occurred in St. Louis on Tuesday evening.

—General Jordan dined with the House Foreign Committee last evening. The position of affairs in Cuba was thoroughly canvassed.

—Two vessels arrived at New York from Bremen yesterday, having smallpox on board. Both had lost several passengers on the voyage.

—The first action in the Fenian invasion occurred yesterday. The raiders, under the command of General O'Neill, crossed the frontier opposite Franklin, Vt., and had a skirmish with a body of Canadian troops, several of the invaders being killed and wounded. During the fight, General O'Neill was arrested by United States Marshal Foster and taken back to St. Albans, where he was arraigned before the United States Commissioner for violation of the neutrality laws, and sent to Burlington, to be committed in default of $20,000 bail. The arrest of O'Neill is confirmed by official despatches received at headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic in this city last night. Fenian bands were reported at other points, but there is no news of their crossing. The Canadian authorities are rapidly sending troops forward to defend the border. Detachments of United States troops are also arriving on the American side.

—In the United States Senate, after the close of our report yesterday, Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Apportionment bill with amendments; also the bill regulating judicial proceedings. The report of the conference committee on the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was adopted. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Northern Pacific Railroad bill was reported back. The main question was ordered on its passage, and Mr. Hawley's amendment, restricting the sale of lands to actual settlers at $2·50 per acre, was rejected. Mr. Sargent's amendment, subjecting the lands to the operation of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, was also defeated. Without further action, the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—The bill authorizing civil marriages has become a law in Spain.

—Lydia Beecher abuses Parliament for rejecting the Female Suffrage bill.

—Fresh trials of speed are on the tapis between the Sappho and Cambria.

—Prim declares that Spain took no part in the recent events in Portugal.

—A number of dockyard laborers are about to embark at London for Canada.

—Saldanha resorted to the military *coup d'etat* to prevent his arrest by Loule.

—Saldanha is not in favor of an Iberian union, but will maintain Portuguese independence.

—An amendment to the French Press law has been carried in the Corps Legislatif, despite ministerial opposition.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

The Presbyterian General Assembly reconvened at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. The entire session was occupied with the discussion on the ratio of representation, many delegates insisting on the number of churches constituting the basis of representation, and not the number of ministers, which would include those without charges. The debate was participated in by the foreign delegates—Professor Blackie, of Scotland, Drs. McLeod and Edmond, of Ireland, and Dr. Arnot, of Edinburgh—but no action was reached at the time of adjournment.

Reception of the Foreign Delegates.

In the evening the church was crowded to suffocation, every available spot having been filled even before the exercises commenced. The services were opened with singing, which the entire audience united in, causing the most impressive and imposing effect. The Moderator then called on a member to lead in prayer, during which, notwithstanding the size of the congregation, the utmost silence prevailed. After prayer, a formal reception of the foreign delegates took place, the Moderator welcoming them in an appropriate address, at the close of which Rev. Dr. Arnot, one of the foreign delegates, addressed the audience, expressing his gratitude for the warmth of feeling shown the delegates from a distance, and alluding in eloquent terms to the pleasure they had experienced while attending the deliberations of the Assembly. The remarks of Dr. Arnot were continued at great length.

He was followed by Professor William G. Blackie, of the same Church, by Dr. Robert Watts, and Mr. Thomas Sinclair, of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, who spoke less lengthily and elaborately than Dr. Arnot, but all expressive of the same cordial feelings of Christian fraternity and hearty rejoicing over the reunion.

The Moderator (Dr. Backus) responded cordially, welcoming the strangers to our shores, and reciprocating all the kindly feelings that had been expressed.

—The Montreal *Witness* learns from parties conversant with the condition of that city that there are between two and three thousand dwellings standing vacant, representing a diminution of population to the extent of from ten to fifteen thousand persons. This shows that the emigration to the United States is still continued. It is not unusual for 200 French Canadians to go off in a single day from the Bonaventure Station.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE DUTCH AT HOME.

A recent visitor to Holland, Karl Braun, of Wiesbaden, contributes to the pages of the *Gartenlaube* some lively sketches of Dutch life, a few facts from which may be new and interesting to our readers. On landing at Rotterdam his first meal consists of a super-eminently good beefsteak. He praises this to the waiter, as in honor and gratitude bound, and is informed that the canny Dutch always keep their grass-fed cattle for their own consumption or to set before the guests who do them the honor of a visit; whereas those they send to the English market are animals nourished in the alcoholic distilleries at Schiedam, etc.

Herr Braun's observations on Dutch beds (not tulip beds) introduce us to a new branch of comparative philosophy. The Dutch bed, he says, is very much larger, and therefore more comfortable, than the German bed. Of the convenience of the latter, in some parts of Germany especially, he has touching plaints to make. He was at Weimar once, and, expostulating with his landlady in the morning about the narrowness of the precincts to which his recumbent body had been consigned, was taken to see the sleeping apartment once occupied by the poet Schiller. "I felt ashamed," he says, with touching candor, "when I beheld the miserable little garret in which our great poet had dwelt, and the narrow board on which he had slept, and which in my opinion euphemistical injustice only could have called a bed!" From Weimar he on that occasion travelled south. Bad beds accompanied him till he got quit of the German tongue, and descended from the dolomite mountains into the Italian Tyrol. At Cortina d'Ampezzo his bed was as wide as that at Rotterdam. Such beds, he says, are still to be found in the princely residences in Germany, and in a few patrician and peasant domiciles which have survived social disorder and revolution. But for the most part they have vanished. The more sordid ideas of a prevailing middle class came in with the decline of the old aristocracy which set in from the sixteenth century, and which the prosperity of the nineteenth-century burghery is only now replacing. Now, then, for a return to better domestic accommodations, and, above all, to larger beds! We look upon Herr Braun's philosophy in this matter as perverted. With us in England, luxurious as are our house arrangements, small beds are surely gaining the day on the spacious "four-posters" in which our ancestors delighted. A soldier's habits are perhaps exceptional; but Schiller could scarcely have died on a smaller bed than did the Duke of Wellington, or even, in another land, Nicholas I, Czar of all the Russias!

The Dutch ladies find a resource against the disagreeable damp chills of their climate in the habitual use of the "stoofje," an earthen vessel filled with hot coals, and having five holes at the top through which the heat ascends. The "stoofje" is an article of rich and varied ornament as well as of use among the wealthy classes; but the poorest washerwoman and serving-maid have their "stoofje," and to do without it would seem to be as impossible for them as for the habitual smoker to do without his pipe or cigar. The indulgence, however, would seem to have some bad effects on the health, and some are disposed to ascribe to it the Dutchwoman's want of walking power.

On the ordinary personal qualities—or "humors," as our old writers would say—of the typical Dutchman, our author has some quaint remarks to make. He is struck by the mixture of great solidity and sedateness, with a turn for practical jokes of a childish and somewhat clumsy description, which the character usually embodies, and in which he is reminded of the whimsical contrasts once observable in the life of the Middle Ages—such contrasts as "where, in one and the self-same church, would be witnessed to-day the practice of the most rigid self-mortifying asceticism, to-morrow the celebration of some wild, grotesque, licentious Feast of Asses." The Germans are to the Dutch, in Herr Braun's views, like a daring go-ahead nephew, who seeks his fortune in the wide world without much respect to the opinions of his old-fashioned uncle at home, but gets credit and success notwithstanding, of which the uncle is not a little proud, despite of himself.

The piece of musical clock-work which usually graces the centre of a Dutchman's dinner-table, and whose performances, alternately with the recital of poetry, were only a short time back and are still in old-fashioned houses the favorite social entertainment, testifies to the same heavy-sportiveness of the national taste. No doubt much room is still left on the banks of the Zuyder Zee for the modifying influences of French plasticity and German inspiration. Herr Braun's paper in the last number of the *Gartenlaube* is the first instalment only of what promises to be a pleasant and instructive portraiture of national modes and manners. He adverts briefly to the education question, on which, as in other countries, war is being waged between the denominationalist and undenominationalist parties. The latter, he considers, have a strong position on the platform of local self-government.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An Old Writer on "The Girls."

In the present day, when women take no thought of dress, never complain of their condition, and altogether preserve such a modest retirement, it is pleasant not only to mark the improvement which has taken place in their habits, but also the increased sympathy shown for their wrongs and sorrows, since Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," made the following unjustifiable and horrible revelations:—

Why do they decorate themselves with artificial flowers, the various colors of herbs, needleworks of exquisite skill, quaint devices, and perfume their persons, wear inestimable riches in precious stones, crown themselves with gold and silver, use coronets and tiaras of various fashions, deck themselves with pendants, bracelets, earrings, chains, girdles, pins, rings, spangles, embroideries, shadows, ribadoes, versicolor ribbands? Why do they make such glaring shows with their scarfs, feathers, fans, masks, furs, laces, tiffanies, ruffs, frills, calls, cuffs, damasks, velvets, tissets, cloth of gold, silver tissue? Such setting up with sarks, straitening with whalebone, why it is but as a day net catcheth larks, to make young ones stoop unto them. And when they are disappointed they dissolve into tears, which they wipe away like sweat; weep with one eye, laugh with the other, or as children weep and cry, they can both together; and as much pity is to be taken of a woman weeping as of a goose going barefoot.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·34	MOON RISES	2·23
SUN SETS	7·20	HIGH WATER	10·57

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April 30
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May 4
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B	May 10
France	Liverpool	New York	May 11
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	May 11
C. of Manch'ter	Liverpool	New York	May 14
England	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Parana	London	New York	May 14
Hermann	Havre	New York	May 14
India	Glasgow	New York	May 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Bellona	New York	London	May 26
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 26
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	May 26
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	May 28
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 28
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 28
Europa	New York	Glasgow	May 28
Main	New York	Bremen	May 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 31
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June 8
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 26
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 26
Missouri	New York	Havana	May 26
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 28
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	May 28
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	May 28
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, from New York, in ballast.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to order.

Schr Problem, Marshall, 5 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Mary Ellen, Winsor, 5 days from Choptank river, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

BELOW.

Port. bark Marianna I, from Lisbon, and one bark, unknown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 26.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

George Craig, with lumber to Davidson & Hall.
Francis Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
H. List, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. H. McConkey, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Media, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 25.—Only three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ella, C. A. Dornfield, Hope, G. C. Gere, Fremont, Camilla, C. McCaffrey, J. A. Covell, and Cohasset, all with coal for New York.

San Jacinto, with coal, for Philadelphia.

St. James, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 26.—Barge Gen. Keim, with coal for Wilmington, left last evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., May 25.—A bark is coming down the bay, bound out, and a herm brig passed in. About 50 schooners are in the harbor outward bound, waiting for a favorable wind. A heavy rain fell last night.

May 25, P. M.—The wind has hauled south, and the vessels reported in harbor this morning are still detained. A brig and bark reported up the bay are still in sight.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Washington Booth, Gunby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 12th inst.

Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, from Shields 19th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst. lat. 49 30, long. 20 15.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, hence, at New Orleans 23d inst.

Steamship Empire, Hunter, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.

Steamship Centipede, Fenton, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Steamtug J. P. Whipple, Lawson, hence, at Bucksville, S. C., 14th inst.

Bark Argean, Crosby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 23d inst.

Bark Jenny Berteaux, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst.

Bark Village Belle, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 12th inst.

Bark Magna Charta, Hartigan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cadiz 6th inst.

Bark Tropic Bird, Letteney, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 10th inst.

Brig Natalie S., Knainz, hence, at Cagliari 26th ultimo.

Brig Eugenia, Larrabee, from Salt Key, Turk's Island, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst., has been ordered to Philadelphia.

Brig Gea, Pedersen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr Mary Perkins, Perkins, hence, at Rockport 16th inst.

Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, hence, at Rockport 20th instant.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 23d inst.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, cleared at Galveston 18th inst. for Fall River.

Schr Boston, Nickerson, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Hallowell, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 21st inst.

Schrs Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson, and Sarah Wood, Hickman, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Schrs S. V. W. Simmons, Brown, and J. S. Wilden, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 21st inst.

Schr Manantico, Claypole, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.

Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelley; Julien Nelson, Cavalier; Wm. A. Crocker, Baxter; Hattie Page, Haley, and Ida L. Bearse, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schrs Thomas Ellis, Kelly, for Dennisport; E. A. Cheesebro, Robbins, for Weterly; Minnesota, Phinney, for Hyanis; and Quickstep, Smith, for Lynn, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Canadian Government has given notice that a new lighthouse has been erected to replace the Eastern lighthouse on Machias Island, Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick. The new lighthouse is 58 feet high, octagonal in shape, and painted white. It is 57 yards from the Western lighthouse, on the same bearing as before. The illuminating apparatus of both is dioptric or by lenses, of the third order.

STEAMBOAT LINES.



FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·50 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents; Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

WHERE CHARGES OF DESERTION OR absence without leave are made against Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines without just cause, through error, the rolls can be corrected by calling upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS. [illegible] DIAONS, No. 31 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE
Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. M. Seyfert, Laurence Myers, J. M. Myers, Wm. S. McManus, Wm. B. Reaney, Edward Samuel, H. P. Muirheid, Clayton McMichael. [4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67
CAPITAL ... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS ... 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr. Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ... $524,365·1
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL ... $500,000
ASSETS ... $2,783,581
Losses paid since organization ... $23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869 ... $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869 ... $1,035,386·84
Statement of the Assets.
First Mortgages on City Property ... $766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds ... 1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks ... 55,708
Cash in Bank and Office ... 247,620
Loans on Collateral Security ... 32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums ... 321,944
Accrued Interest ... 20,357
Premiums in course of transmission ... 85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums ... 100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia ... 30,000
$2,783,581
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, 805 BROADWAY,
Corner Eleventh Street,
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, Examiner.
North Western Department,
CHICAGO.
GEO. C. COOK, President.
5 23 mwfly WM. B. MARLAY, Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary. 3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
40 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS, FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.
Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES, I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1mrp] 211

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amenia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albumineria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

WONDERFUL! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has never failed. It has saved the lives of thousands. All it needs is a fair trial. No family should be without it, whether at home or at the sea shore. "It's worth its weight in gold." No cure no pay. Prepared only by PETER P. FOX, Apothecary, TWENTY-THIRD and SPRUCE Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists. 5 20 3m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Business Photographer, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking Photographs of Country Seats in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 29 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHESNUT St., between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
JOHN STETSON ... Lessee and Manager
JAMES PILGRIM ... Acting and Stage Manager
DECIDED SUCCESS.
Theatre crowded from Parquet to Dome, at every performance, to witness the
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
Acknowledged by the public and press to be the most complete and talented array of artistes ever appearing in this city. Every act a feature. Unsurpassed in the records of the Philadelphia Stage.
THE MANAGERIAL TRIUMPH DEFYING ALL COMPETITION.
Everybody delighted at the
GORGEOUS CONCENTRATION OF GENIUS.
The best novelties in quick succession. Everything new each week.
MONDAY EVENING, May 23, Every Night, and Saturday Matinee.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
NEW STARS.
The Greatest Wonder of the Age,
THE CHINESE GIANT,
CHANG,
The Largest Man in the World, and his Wife,
KING FOO,
From Wood's Museum, New York.
First appearance of the Great Ethiopian Comedian,
MR. CHARLES HOWARD.
All the Stars of Last Week Remain. 5 28 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 26,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE
ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS
AND
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS,
are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays.
MONDAY EVENING, May 30,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), May 26,
Only Night of T. W. Robertson's Play,
CASTE
By the Full Company.
To conclude with the Farce of
AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.
Messrs. Craig, Hemple, and Mrs. Stoddart.
Friday—Benefit of Miss LIZZIE PRICE.
Saturday—Three Glorious Pieces.
Monday—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Commencing MONDAY, May 23, and each night until further notice. First appearance in this city of ALLEN & PETTENGILL'S Sensation Minstrels. Johnny Allen and Charley Pettengill and their Great Star Troupe. Twenty in number. Prices as usual. 5 20 8t

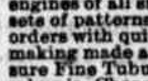
MR. FRANK GILDER WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO THIS EVENING.
THE PILGRIM. CONCERT HALL.
THE PILGRIM HAS BEEN SO CROWDED THIS WEEK,
And the universal demands by strangers now in the city who expected to see THE PILGRIM WHILE ATTENDING GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY, Etc. Etc., and the expressed wish of citizens has induced me to let the Paintings remain in Concert Hall this week, and open the other set in Baird's Hall, Frankford, to-night, also in Germantown, June 1, thus accommodating all. Performance alike in all places. Paintings, Songs, Music, Lecture, and Grand Transformation Scene. J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.
1205 PENNSYLVANIA POLY- CHESNUT ST.
1205 TECHNIC AND CHESNUT ST.
1205 ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, CHESNUT ST.
1205 Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. CHESNUT ST.
1205 M. Saturdays till 11 P. M. Lec- CHESNUT ST.
1205 tures on useful and scientific sub- CHESNUT ST.
1205 jects every evening. CHESNUT ST.
1205 Admission, 50 cents. [5 2 tf] CHESNUT ST.

COMPLIMENTARY GRAND CONCERT, under the auspices of THE AMPHION, to their Leader and Instructor, MR. CARL SENTZ, to be given at the
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1870.
Tickets, One Dollar; to be had at all principal music stores. 5 24 5t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
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THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1870.

REFORM MUST BE FUNDAMENTAL.

The time is close at hand for the primary elections of the Republican party in this city, and, while a large majority of the Republicans, including all of the better classes of the organization, earnestly desire substantial reform in the character and capacity of their candidates, the political tricksters are going on as usual to nominate themselves for all the important places. Their rings are being perfected, their candidates are making their combinations, and the honors and places of profit of the party are being apportioned, in many instances, amongst a class of men who would be unthought of if the masses of the party were voluntarily to express their preferences in the matter. Not only in this city is this the case, but in many sections of the State the same class of men apply the same machinery to defraud the party out of its honors and steadily weaken it by incompetency and dishonesty.

Each year the cry of reform goes up from the independent press, and its necessity is appreciated more profoundly by the masses of the people; but each year the same unscrupulous men manage nominations, the same class of incompetent and corrupt men manage to get nominations, and through the force of party discipline they have hitherto been only too successful in securing elections. Now, however, the time has come when the Republicans will not tolerate the continued reign of imbecility and venality. The great issues of the war are settled. Reconstruction, like the war, belongs to history. Civil rights are established in every section of the country, and impartial suffrage is part of our fundamental law. The national and State executives will be Republican until 1872; the Senate must be Republican for at least another decade; the Supreme Court is faithful to the great principles of liberty and justice won in the flame and blood of battle; all the logical results of the war are assured, and the full harvest gathered in the fullness of the triumph of freedom. Military and political "necessities" have passed away with the dark days which created them, and now the party that seeks to triumph at the polls must merit the confidence of the people. Its candidates must be honest and capable; they must fairly represent the masses of the party; they must be free from reasonable suspicion of venality and treachery, or the people will rise in their might and restore the party to integrity and ability in its candidates by the decisive defeat of all men who foist themselves upon the ticket by chicanery or fraud.

The time for a decisive movement for reform is at hand. The State Senators to be elected next fall will vote for a United States Senator in 1873 to take the place of Mr. Cameron, and the people should understand that pliable or corrupt men will be forced upon the Republicans whenever it is possible to do so, in view of the next Senatorial struggle. Just now the masses of the party are not thinking of this issue. But if they remain unsuspecting or indifferent, they may find to their surprise and humiliation, in the winter of 1873, that the Senators elected in the fall of 1870 have been nominated and elected solely with reference to the interests of some corrupt political pretender who seeks to climb into a seat in the United States Senate. Such has been the history of Pennsylvania for years past. The inflexible reign of mediocrity and mendacity has driven our best men from all hope of preferment, and the power and patronage of the party have been huckstered by small politicians like flocks in the market-places. In times of great peril good men have borne with this terrible and steadily growing perversion of power. They have closed their eyes and voted the ticket to save the Government in war and gain the full fruition of our victories after peace had been won, but they will no longer be sold like sheep in the shambles, or be betrayed to advance unprincipled pretenders. Let the people in every Senatorial district see that honest candidates are presented, and let them be men whose blameless lives shall be the best guarantee that the wishes of the people shall always be faithfully respected. If others be nominated—if corrupt or doubtful man, or men selected by those whose mean ambition is seeking advancement at the cost of the good name of the party—*let them be defeated, regardless of consequences!* Every honest Republican must now feel that defeat is preferable to continued corruption and dishonor.

If substantial reform is to be effected it must strike at the root of the evil. *Reform in Pennsylvania must be fundamental.* In no other way can corruptionists be hopelessly dethroned. Every Republican nominee for Senate and Assembly should be distinctly instructed to support a constitutional reform. The debauchery of our Legislature can be effectually cured by enlarging the Legislature and diminishing its power. If we had one hundred Senators and four or five hundred members they could not be sold and delivered for every scheme of ambition or plunder that offered, and if their powers were limited, as they should be, there would be no temptation for purchasable men to become members. If our Constitution should be amended to say that the Legislature shall not grant, revive, or revoke special privileges; that all corporate interests shall be governed by general laws; and that all enactments, appropriations, etc., shall be so restricted as to close every avenue for debauchery, our legislative junk-shops would sink at once to their original nothingness, and reputable and intelligent men would again consent to become our law-makers. Let a convention be called to reform our manifold and palpable abuses by enlarging our law-making bodies and stripping them of all special powers; and hereafter ripe and honest statesmen will be called to our high positions of responsibility and trust.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

The bravery of the Irish race has been attested on many a bloody battle-field, and they have given thousands of signal proofs of their deep devotion to their native land. In spite of their courage and patriotism, however, their best efforts to throw off the British yoke have proved unavailing, and they will never attain that object while they place themselves under the leadership of men as rash and reckless as those who conduct the present expedition against the New Dominion. Any person endowed with a grain of common sense could see from the outset that success was impossible, and the idea that a handful of poorly-organized men could contend against the British forces arrayed in Canada and the restraining power of the United States is one of the most absurd that ever entered into the head of a rational being. The whole scheme of the campaign is radically erroneous. General O'Neill, its acknowledged leader, began operations with the declaration that he would never recross the lines unless he was victorious or dead. His arrest by a civil officer before he had fairly entered the British territory, and when he was surrounded by his so-called troops, proves that he was totally unprepared and disqualified for the task he had assumed in this vainglorious spirit. History affords few more striking illustrations of the shortness of the step between the sublime and the ridiculous than that furnished by the contrast between the chivalric gallantry of his attitude on Wednesday night and the circumstances of his arrest on Thursday morning. In his brief speech to his soldiers as he was about marching to the line he termed them "the advance-guard of the Irish-American army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor." The chances of materially assisting Ireland even by the success of his proposed movement are too remote to be worthy of serious consideration. Every tyro in statesmanship knows that if Great Britain loses or voluntarily surrenders the New Dominion she will clutch the Emerald Isle with a tighter grasp than ever, and that the success of the proposed Fenian operations on this side of the Atlantic would only have imposed new chains upon the people of their native land. The next sentence of General O'Neill's speech is at once absurd and an insult to the American Government. He said to his soldiers, "For your own country you now enter that of the enemy." What is "their own country?" They have come to the United States abjuring allegiance to Great Britain, seeking citizenship here, swearing that they would faithfully obey the laws and share our destiny, assuming all the privileges of men born on our soil, and going through all the forms that presumably convert them into *bona fide* Americans. If this conversion is so incomplete that Ireland is still their country in a legal or martial sense, they are practically aliens, and they have no right whatever to involve us in their peculiar quarrels or to make our soil a recruiting ground for their proposed war. If they want to fight for their native soil, let them go back to it and continue their struggles on its surface, ceasing at once and forever their attempts to treat the United States as a province or a dependency of their imaginary Irish republic. Their whole scheme is totally inadequate to accomplish any better object than to give this or that branch of their warring factions an ascendancy in partisan politics, or in the control of the funds of the organizations; but the leaders who aim at such ends should remember that while diverse theories have prevailed as to whether men can or cannot divest themselves of their native allegiance, nobody has seriously contended that a man can at the same moment be a genuine citizen of two countries; and it is high time that the Fenians made up their minds whether they were Irishmen or Americans.

If Ireland is ever to be freed by American aid, it must be at such times and under such conditions as our national exigencies shall impose. Irish valor and Irish love for the Emerald Isle could be made irresistible elements of strength under American direction, with the help of the American Government, if a war should break out between the United States and Great Britain. American citizens of Irish descent should wait, or, if they choose, work for this opportunity, and if, meanwhile, instead of advocating British interests, as the bulk of them do by supporting free trade, they turned their political batteries against British industry, they would improve a thousandfold their chances of ultimate success. All the money and valor they expend on Fenian expeditions of the modern style are worse than wasted.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The court-martial before which Commander Upshur was tried on the charge of paying a member of Congress the sum of $1300 for procuring a naval cadetship for his son have found him guilty of paying the sum for this purpose, but not of corrupt intentions, and have sentenced him to a reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy. How Commander Upshur could be guilty at all of the charge and yet be innocent of corrupt intentions is something of a mystery, and the finding and sentence of the court-martial are apparently as much a burlesque of justice as were the proceedings of Congress on the same subject. During the investigation into the sale of cadetships instigated by the House of Representatives, it was shown conclusively that the appointments to West Point and Annapolis were regularly bought and sold, and so common was the practice that many members had ceased to think of it as disgraceful, but considered any sums that might be realized in this manner as part of their legitimate perquisites. After making a great noise the entire investigation fizzled out, and the only member of the House whom the committee chose to find guilty, instead of being expelled and disgraced, was let off with a reprimand from the Speaker. Under these circumstances a heavy sentence could scarcely, in common decency, be imposed upon Commander Upshur, but that the House of Representatives and a court-martial composed of some of the highest officers of the navy should be willing to treat such a matter as if it were a trivial offense indicates a low moral tone in Congress and in the navy that bodes no good to the public service.

The Liberal Party at the Roman Council.—The London *Times* recently published an interesting letter from a French Liberal bishop at Rome to a priest in France, describing in bitter terms the situation of the Liberal party at the council. "We found there," says the writer, "a system already in full force—the system of handcuffs. By way of satisfying our complaints they have locked us up still tighter, and we are now enjoying a revival of the old *brodequin* suppressed by Louis XVI. To tell the truth, it must be confessed that our tormentors have done the thing with all imaginable grace. We found here a majority complete, compact, more than sufficient in number, perfectly disciplined, and equipped at need with instructions, injunctions, menaces, powers of imprisonment, bribes. The system of official candidatures has been left many miles behind. Speech is still permitted us; but on what conditions! Reply, discussion, explanation—all strictly forbidden. If you wish to speak, you must get your name put down, and the next day, or two days after, when the subject has got cold, you may come and bore the assembly with a speech. Even then to travel beyond the subjects of schoolboy themes is forbidden (except to the gentlemen of the majority), and when one attempts to speak of liberty, of law, of the commissions, of acoustics, of decentralization, of disitallianization, one witnesses the recurrence of those tumultuous scenes which have silenced Cardinals Rauscher and Schwarzenberg, and the Bishops of Cologne, Bosnia, and Halifax, while Moulins and others are permitted to introduce by force the great questions relating to the priestly life. The poor little minority has to contend against insult and calumny, and is hemmed in by the *Civilta*, the *Univers*, the *Monde*, the *Union*, the *Osservatore*, and the *Correspondance de Rome*. These journals are authorized and encouraged. They raise the clergy of our diocese against us, and the clergy is applauded. One of our body has ventured to attack his colleague, and he has received no official reproof. Behold our liberty! A cardinal summed up matters to me in these words, 'Mon cher, nous allons aux abimes.'"

Who Discovered America?—The Cologne *Gazette* says that a Californian savant named Hanlay has created a great agitation in San Francisco by pointing out in a recent work that there were Chinese in the country a thousand years before the Spaniards. Several German papers have thereupon remarked that as long as five-and-twenty years ago Professor Neumann, of Munich, produced proofs from Chinese sources of the discovery of America by that people. Earlier still Desguignes affirmed that Chinese books spoke of a land in the east which can have been no other than America. Neumann even brings to light an account of the travels of a Chinese monk and missionary to the realm of Fusang. That Fusang must mean Mexico is evident from the details given by the monk respecting the geographical position and products of the country. Among these he mentions a tree of which the shoots were eaten, the bark made into cloth and paper, and the sap into an intoxicating drink. This is the Maguey, or great Chinese aloe, which is still used for these purposes. This monk went to Mexico in A. D. 499, according to our reckoning, but not as the first missionary, for five monks were sent there to spread the doctrine of Buddha in 458. What Mr. Hanlay further says respecting the similarity of certain customs among the Aztecs and Chinese, and the working of Buddhism upon the religion of the former, was also previously known. The list, however, is new which he gives of cognate Aztec and Chinese words.

Gavroche—the Arab of the Paris streets—may be seen putting politics to base uses behind the policeman's back in this wise: two sous are placed one on the other, in such a way that the eagle's beak kisses Cæsar's head. A marble is then dropped on the coins, the prime desideratum being to obtain what is called "concord" between the two, that is to say, all Cæsar or all bird of prey. The respective coins are called "Bonhomme" and "Meg;" the origin of the latter appellation is inscrutable. This ingenious means of disposing of Gavroche's limited means is popularly known as the game of Plebiscite. If the shock of the marble falling produces two eagles, which means France alone and independently of the Empire, this would denote the triumph of the Opposition; while two heads betoken, on the contrary, the supremacy of the Emperor Napoleon. "Ou diable la politique va-t-elle se nicher?"

OBITUARY.

John Henry Parker, F. S. A.

John Henry Parker, F. S. A., an eminent English bookseller and writer on architectural and archæological subjects, died recently in London. He was born in 1806 and commenced business as a bookseller in 1821 in London, and in 1832 he succeeded his uncle, Joseph Parker, who had a publishing establishment at Oxford. He compiled a "Glossary of Architecture," which was published in 1836, and in 1849 he published the first volume of "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," the second volume of which appeared in 1853, and the third volume in 1859. He edited the fifth edition of Rickman's "Gothic Architecture" in 1848, and was the author of a number of papers on architectural subjects that appeared in different magazines. He was the first publisher of the *Saturday Review*, and was Vice-President of the Oxford Architectural Society, a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of La Societe Francaise pour la Conservation des Monuments.

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BUFF AND CHOCOLATE LINENS, for Dresses.

ALL OF THE POPULAR MIXTURES FOR SUITS, FROM 25 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

BLACK LACE SACQUES AND Black Lace Points, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION

OPENED THIS MORNING.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

5 24 tuth2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP,

330 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS. ALSO,

A Large Lot of Colored Tarlatans,

Good colors, and full 20 per cent. below regular rates.
New Hamburgs, choice and cheap.
Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics,
French Muslins, French Nainsooks,

AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS,

A SPECIALTY IN NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.

These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.

Choice New Piques,

In all grades and styles.

Altar Laces! Altar Laces!

WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap.

RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.

Another fresh invoice of

LACE COLLARS AT

LEMAISTRE & ROSS',

No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,

3 10 th13t PHILADELPHIA.

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains IN DRESS GOODS,

LINEN GOODS,

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,

BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,

DOMESTICS of every make and quality.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,

And every variety of

Seasonable Dress Goods

AT PRICES WHICH WILL

Defy Competition.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 2m

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 923 AND 931 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pannels and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Staple and Fancy.

Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.

RAPSON'S, 4 9 stuth 3m N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

CAMERON'S RESPONSE.

Magruder's Letter Wakes Up the Sage of Middletown—A Square Issue Joined.

While Senator Cameron studiously avoids a direct personal explanation or contradiction of any of the assertions made in the letter of the ex-Confederate General Magruder, published by us on Saturday last, he evidently is not content to permit these assertions to go unanswered. Consequently we find in the special Washington despatches of the *Press* this morning a paragraph which bears internal evidence of having been inspired by the Senator himself. In pursuance of our custom of giving both sides of every issue in which the people at large are interested, we quote the paragraph referred to in full, as follows:—

The letter of J. Bankhead Magruder, which appeared in one of your afternoon contemporaries the other day relative to Senator Cameron, is, I am authorized to say, false in all its statements. When General Cameron came into the War Office upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, his attention was first called to Magruder by General Franklin, who advised the Secretary of War that Magruder was a "man who would bear watching." Cameron knew little or nothing about him, but he mentioned the circumstance of General Franklin's suspicions to the President. In a short time these suspicions proved correct, for Magruder deserted to the enemy. At that time Mr. Lincoln was opposed to making arrests, except where it seemed to be absolutely necessary, otherwise Magruder would, perhaps, not have had the opportunity to desert the flag, or at least to give his services to the Confederacy. With regard to Senator Cameron offering to send Magruder to Russia, it is sufficient to state that whatever was said on that subject occurred a year before the Rebellion. As Secretary of War, General Cameron of course had nothing to do with appointing persons to positions abroad. These efforts of the personal enemies of General Cameron to employ the services of Jefferson Davis and other leading rebels to traduce his character, while they only serve to elevate him in the opinion and respect of all loyal men, will naturally redound to the injury of those engaged in the disreputable business.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Jefferson Grammar School Concert.

The concert of the Jefferson Girls' Grammar School, at the Academy of Music last evening, was a brilliant success in every particular. The building was crowded and the performance passed off admirably. One of the interesting features was the performance of a piano solo by Miss Lottie Virginia Beckel, only five years of age, who displayed remarkable skill. Another incident that excited much applause was the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." For this a grand tableau was arranged representing the Goddess of Liberty surrounded by the States. Quite a brilliant effect was produced and the singers were rewarded with hearty applause. The opera of *Laila*, by Mr. and Mrs. Stratton, was quite a pretty affair, and it was performed in a very creditable manner. This was one of the most successful school concerts ever given in this city, and it was highly enjoyed by all concerned in it.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT an entertaining variety programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Caste* and the farce of *As Like as Two Peas* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow evening Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Allen & Pettingill's Minstrels will appear this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM," in consequence of the rush to see it, will not close at Concert Hall, as was announced, but will continue for the balance of the week.

Having a duplicate set of paintings, Mr. Bain will, however, open according to advertisement this evening at Baird's Hall, Frankford.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Carl Sentz will be given by the Amphion Society on Saturday evening at Musical Fund Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, at No. 1205 Chesnut street, has on view an interesting collection of curiosities.

CONFLICT WITH A MAD LION.—A singular contest took place lately in a Mexican village near Monterey. The *Periodico Oficial* of that city gives the particulars:—

"Two young brothers, Eugenio and Jose Maria, sons of Don Francisco Cantu, were engaged in cleaning out a well, at a place called Los Positos. Suddenly a rabid lion appeared, and violently rushed upon one of the young men, Eugenio, knocking him senseless to the ground. The other young man, twenty years of age, on seeing the imminent danger of his brother, rushed in turn upon the beast, who immediately abandoned its prey and furiously faced the one who intended to dispute him.

"Jose Maria possesses extraordinary strength, and having succeeded in drawing his arms around the beast in an advantageous manner, he attempted to choke it. The young man and beast rolled on the ground for some time, and finally the beast freed itself from the hold of its oppressor, in a dying condition, and the brave Cantu finished killing it by smashing its head with an agricultural instrument which he was using at the time when he was attacked. The two young men were hurt more or less; the beast was attacked by hydrophobia."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
A full assortment, unequalled in style, fit, and general completeness by any stock of Ready-made Garments in Philadelphia, now on hand. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A MOVABLE CARRIAGE TOP.—The attention of the public is invited to the greatest novelty in the carriage line, Sargent's movable top, which can be fitted to any seat in ten minutes time, thus giving at all times a choice between an open and a covered buggy. This top weighs but twenty pounds, can be set and spread, or, when up can be readily taken down and folded into small compass and put under the seat. The cost is from $15 to $35, thus being within the reach of all. The agent is now exhibiting this portable carriage top at No. 1035 Market street.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

THE CHEAP AND RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—Albertson & Co.'s Philadelphia Upholstery, No. 1435 Chesnut street. Curtains, Swiss and Nottingham; vestibule laces and rods, cornices, bands, loops, centre tassels gromps, fringes, tassels, etc.
Shades, all designs and tints.
Bedding, Mattresses, hair moss, and husk; Bolsters and pillows, sheets, etc.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

THE FENIANS.
Sure they met every night in rooms out ov sight,
And drilled to low finin' and drummin',
Look where yees would, yees certainly could
See crowds of the boys in serious mood,
And yees know'd they were Fenians comin'.
Divil a word from the crowd was spoke out aloud,
Nor a hint as to what they were doin',
But the glance of their eye, sure 'twas conquer or die,
And to free their green Island they were soon goin' to try;
Faith its trouble to England is brewin'.
There is Terrence McCoy, he's a broth ov a boy,
Wid Mickey McDermot, yees see,
A host of the Dolans, McFaddens, and Tollands,
And thousands ov boys from the high and the low lands,
Would die to make Ireland free.
What they'll do I don't know; a short time will show;
But one thing you will see afther while,
All their Uniform Coats were made by Charles Stokes,
Which is now jest the way wid all ov the folks
Who want their clothes made up in style.
CHARLES STOKES, No. 834 Chesnut street.

A NOVELTY.—The wood floor covering, designed to take the place of oil-cloth and matting, combines beauty with durability, giving the impression of an expensive inlaid floor, at a cost barely exceeding good oil-cloth, without the dust of matting or the shabby appearance of the former. In our opinion it is just the thing needed for halls, dining-rooms, kitchens, libraries, and stores.
Office, No. 1305 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOU might as well pretend to control the tornado as to turn the masses that are crowding on Rockhill & Wilson's Brown Stone Clothing Hall for their ten dollar all-wool spring suits and other superior and cheap clothing.
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

TANNING THE SCALP.—All the hair dyes and their congeners, the "colorers," "restorers," etc., discolor the scalp. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the only article for restoring grey hair, which does not stain the skin.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

REFORM!

REFORM—Your tailor's bill, by giving a cold shoulder to all exorbitant prices, and buying Ready-made Clothing, very cheap for cash, at
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

REFORM—Your personal appearance by doffing your winter things and donning a new spring suit from
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

REFORM—Your friends and neighbors by commending to them Oak Hall, with its magnificent spring stock of Fine Ready-made Clothing
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CHEW—LAYER.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. Henry C. Leonard, Mr. JOHN WESLEY CHEW to Miss MARY ANN LAYER, both of this city.

DIED.

BOGART.—On the 26th instant, FRANCIS D. BOGART, in the 38th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 427 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SHERK.—On the 24th instant, Dr. J. HENRY SHERK, in the 30th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1104 Vine street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TRUCKS.—On the morning of the 25th instant, HENRY C., son of Eliza and the late John Trucks, in the 15th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1709 Race street, on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

WINKLER.—On Wednesday morning, the 25th instant, GUSTAV WINKLER, M. D.
His male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Robins, Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst, Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer, F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh, Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis, Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn, John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.
OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

CARPENTERS AND BUILDER.

SMITH & GARRELL,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
Bulks put in, stores fitted up, and all kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. No. 1608 GRACE Street, first street above Arch, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. Or leave orders at McIntyre's Cigar Store, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. 1t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

Bullion in the Bank of England.

LONDON, May 26.—The political news to-day is unimportant. The bullion on hand in the Bank of England has increased heavily since last report. Returns to-day show £402,000 sterling more in the vaults than on last Thursday.

Rio de Janeiro Advices.

Later advices have been received from Rio de Janeiro to-day. The Emperor of Brazil had opened the sessions of the Chambers with a speech, as usual. The expected reference to the emancipation of the slaves was omitted, to the surprise of everybody.

Closing of the Reichstadt.

BERLIN, May 26.—King William formally closed the sessions of the Reichstadt to-day. In his speech he enumerates the bills passed during the first session of that body. He anticipated the happiest results from these laws, which would go a long way towards assuring foreign people that the confederacy develops the national strength, and is a powerful agent for its preservation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill Passes the House.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House, after calling the yeas and nays for four hours, finally passed the Northern Pacific Railroad bill just as it came from the Senate, by a vote of 107 yeas to 85 nays.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The conference report on the fifteenth amendment enforcement bill has been made, and the indications are that the Democrats will filibuster to defeat it.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following are the customs receipts for the week ending May 21:—New York, $2,721,710; Boston, $493,315; Philadelphia, $245,118; Baltimore, $191,737; New Orleans, to May 14, $114,386; San Francisco, to May 14, $161,598. Total, $3,928,744.

Naval Orders.

Chaplain John D. Bagless detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st of June, and placed on waiting orders. Chaplain John D. Wallace ordered to the Navy Yard at Mare Island on the 1st of July next. Third Assistant Engineer R. T. Bennett detached from the Saugus, waiting orders. Second Assistant W. H. Cline, from the Miantonomah, granted sick leave.

Orders from the President.

The President to-day signed the resolution authorizing the payment of the full salary of Alvin P. Hovey as Minister in Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post. Also, the resolution authorizing Lieutenant-Commander Arthur A. Yates, Surgeon Albert L. Gibson, Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles H. White, and Assistant-Surgeon Jerome H. Skidder, of the United States Navy, to accept decorations from the King of Portugal in recognition of humane services.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

PROVIDENCE, May 26.—Thomas Carpenter, a deputy collector of internal revenue in Cumberland, was run over and killed by cars to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of General Granger.

CANANDAIGUA, May 26.—General John A. Granger died to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New.			24 sh Leh Val		57⅛
	4 ctfs	102¾	5 sh Acad Mus		96¾
$100	do	102¾	44 sh Cata Pf		36⅝
$500	do	102⅞	30	do	trf. 36⅞
100 sh Ph & E	b60. 30		100	do	37
100	do	b60. 30	100	do	b30. 37
200	do	b60. 30	100	do	37
200 sh Read	s5wn.	18.52'81	100	do	37
200	do	s5wn.52'81	100	do	c. 37
100	do	s10.52'81			

SECOND BOARD.

$100 Leh 6s, '84		88¾	50 sh O C& A R		46⅛
$1700 City 6s, N		18.102⅞	200	do	b60. 46⅝
600 sh Big Mt		1. 7	200	do	b5. 46⅝
100 sh O C& A R		s60 46⅛			

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thsta5t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

WASHING MACHINES.

KING Washes saves Labor, saves Clothes, saves Time.
No household is replete without one; they are indispensable.
Going off rapidly, demand increasing every day. Everybody likes them.
Warranted superior to all others is the Great King Washer.
Already one thousand sold, and every one gives satisfaction.
Saves Labor, saves Time, saves Money; every one guaranteed.
Handy, effective, economical, desirable is the Great King Washer.
Every family should have one of the King Washers.
Ready at all times the King Washer. It is an established favorite.
The King Washer the best, most economical and complete Washing Machine in use.
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Dealers in Wooden Ware,
No. 516 MARKET STREET.
5 6 thstu3mrp Are the General Agents.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 13 rp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE
ON THE PREMISES.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.
MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE,
KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¾ ACRES,
BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,
Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.
RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.
On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,
All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1000 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, asparagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 9trp Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Premises No. 145 PRICE Street, Germantown. House in good order. Pleasant neighborhood and within five minutes walk of the depot. Apply to
J. E. CARPENTER,
5 23 6t* No. 242 S. THIRD Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.
Address "W. H. C.," Box 1869 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET, NEAR MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 14 Rooms, with Stabling, large Garden (planted), plenty of Fruit and Shade, within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad Station—seven trains daily. Will be rented low by the year. E. T. DOBBINS,
5 21 stuth3t* No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 25 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
Address J. B. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A HANDSOME three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings on the south side of ARCH street, between FIFTEENTH and SIXTEENTH Streets. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 5 24 6t*

TO LET—WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The desirable residence, No. 3618 HAMILTON Street, one square south of Vine street cars. Extra conveniences. Apply on the premises. 5 24 6t*

TO RENT—THE WELL-LOCATED, modern Four-story STORE, No. 226 ARCH Street. Apply to
E. T. JOHNSON,
5 26 3t* No. 414 S. FIFTH Street.

$550—TO LET—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, bath and all conveniences, No. 3620 BRIDGE Street, Mantua, via Vine street cars. Immediate possession. 4 25 6t*

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
5 5 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
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Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests. Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, $3 50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August. Coach from depot free. No Bar
5 24 tuth3m JOHN MCMAKIN, Proprietor.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
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HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OFFER TO THEIR FRIENDS TO-DAY,
6 CASES PACIFIC ALPACA, IN PLAID AND POLKA SPOTS, AT 15 CENTS, AND SELLING ELSEWHERE AT 25 CENTS.
3 CASES DELAINES AT 12½ CENTS. OF THESE GOODS WE CAN ONLY SELL TO EACH PURCHASER TWO DRESS PATTERNS. OUR OBJECT IS TO DISTRIBUTE THESE GOODS EQUALLY AMONG OUR PATRONS.
THESE ARE THE MOST DECIDED BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.
Call in the mornings.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
AT "PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING IN THE BASEMENT,
100 PIECES BRUSSELS PATTERNS,
(ONE YARD WIDE)
FANCY CARPETS, AT 40 CENTS PER YARD.
All who are in want of good, handsome and cheap Carpets, should not fail to examine them.
BRUSSELS PATTERNS 4-4 FANCY CARPETS, AT 40 CENTS,
NEW FABRIC AND EXACT PATTERNS OF FINEST BRUSSELS.
J. R. CASSELBERRY & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
(Late Proctor's.)
Hotel Keepers, take notice of the above. 5 25 3t

MATTINGS!
Great Variety, all widths, at all prices, from 30 to 75 cents
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by
HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
GEO. J. HENKELS.
5 14 stuth1mrp

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CANTON PRESERVED GINGER,
FRESH IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABISHMENT.
JOHN BOWER & CO.,
CURERS OF SUPERIOR
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecouitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
F. MADEIRA'S,
5 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

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BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
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NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Importers, Manufacturers and sellers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC. 3 18 1m§p
Wholesale and Retail.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mths

SOLITAIRE.

Hour after hour
I measure these ribs of weary land,
And count the wind-cut ruffles in the sand,
With sparkling strips of sun and strips of shade,
I see the aloe bud and bloom and fade;
I mark the dissolution of the flower,
Hour after hour.

Day after day,
Bright is the morning sun and fierce the noon;
The pulseless air cleaves to me in a swoon:
The low-voiced waterfall, with muffled note,
The hoarse sea growling from some cavern throat,
Are all my answers while I watch and pray,
Day after day.

Year after year
I feel my o'ertasked sight begin to fail
With vainly searching for a phantom sail;
Entombed within my crystal wall of sea,
No tender human footstep quickens me:
No sweet and homely human forms appear,
Year after year.

—*Overland Monthly.*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1870.

The Way They Do It.

You see these elegantly-dressed, these slim young men, with womanly complexions, primrose-colored gloves as flawless as the flower they are named after, and wearing rings and carrying watches which you, who receive a much larger salary to your certain knowledge, cannot afford to buy. How do they do it? Here is one who is dressed in the very highest style. Nobody but a Broadway tailor could have presented such a pattern and achieved such a fit. These clothes are not merely loud pretence—they are genuine elegance; and the young fellow looks as much like a gentleman in them as he could in anything. They are most probably paid for, too, for the metropolitan tailor is not apt to let young men he knows nothing of have clothes on trust. How is this thing accomplished? To my certain knowledge the young fellow is a waiter in a restaurant. Many is the time he himself has waited upon me, wearing a white apron and a silver badge. Now he is elegantly unaware of my proximity, and looks over me and beyond. When I next see him he will be receiving a twenty-five-cent piece from some munificent customer. How, in the course of a year's savings, he contrives to save sufficient money to buy so costly a suit as that he wears remains a mystery, but he does do it, and, taking all things into consideration, does not ill become them. Sometimes the mystery is not quite so unfathomable. It was not with one Mr. Bodd, who lived in one of the suburbs of this city. His salary amounted to the princely sum of $15 per week; his style of living corresponded to an income of four times that amount. He was fond of billiards, the theatre, mixed drinks, and mixed companies—all of which may be classed as economical means of amusement for poor young men. Mr. Bodd's economy in that direction was so great that he spent upon them all the money which should have been put to better uses, and more too. One of his duties was to pay men off at certain locomotive works; so Mr. Bodd made out an ingenious pay-roll, which included the names of many supposititious workmen who had no existence at all. However, Mr. Bodd drew from the cashier sufficient money to pay all the men named in his list, and pocketed what remained after paying all the laborers really engaged. The amount thus conveyed to his use was quite considerable in the course of a year. Finally, his accounts getting complicated, as they sometimes will even when money is not misapplied, Mr. Bodd recently took passage in a Hamburg steamer for the sake of putting the ocean between him and his nefariousness. How strange it is that young men living greatly beyond their incomes can't see that the hand of detection is on them!

Picturesque Pedestrianism.

Mr. Edward Payson Weston, in a certain sense, understands stage effect almost as well as Mr. Fechter does. It is not for nothing that he wears a black velvet suit, leather leggings, and a white hat, and carries a light little riding whip. He understands the art of making-up. The *ensemble* is picturesque and telling and has a certain desirable effect upon the observer. Thanks to these and similar pains, he is almost as much a favorite with the women as the leading juvenile at a theatre or the unmarried clergyman of a fashionable church. Pink and perfumed notes and feminine photographs reach him daily, and during his performance he has been more than ordinarily dosed in this particular, but has not had time either to read the one or to look at the other. For my part, I don't wonder at the women liking him, for young men of fine physique and good brains are not often found in this city, and in these respects Weston deserves more popularity than the actor or the minister. His pedestrian feats and failures do good, not in the mere winning or losing of wagers, but in the stir they give the legs of a too listless community. Every man feels under the same obligation to put his best foot forward that he does in time of drill and drafting, and the calves of the community are pricked into action.

Private-Box Piety.

The popular idea of going to heaven in a hand-basket may be beautiful, but it is too democratic to suit suburban New York. Accordingly a church is being built with a gallery upon the private-box principle. This gallery will contain nearly thirty private boxes, exquisitely furnished, and each capable of accommodating twelve occupants. Each, also, is to contain a centre-table for books, hats, gloves, pocket-handkerchiefs, etc. Is not the idea a nice one? Is it not pleasant to know that every owner of a private box can attend to his devotions in secret, without being distracted by the regards of any save his own family? Then the luxury of the thing is another recommendation. The frivolous-minded will perhaps feel that that religion must be worth something which provides *devotees* such luxurious oriental compartments. The spiritual millionaire can shut himself out from the presumptuous masses who assume a common plane with him on religious questions, and the family that plumes itself on its ancestry can knock at the door of the kingdom of heaven without having their gloves soiled by contact with the artisan's rude hand. ALI BABA.

—The St. Louis *Tribune* says that the people of Missouri care nothing about an agricultural school, but do care something about a school of mines, which they want to be located in the mining region in the southeastern portion of the State, and to be "a real, practical, and thorough school and not a pretentious sham."

—A Colorado critic apologizes for the shortcomings manifest in his account of a recent performance, by saying that he was compelled to hang on to the gallery and let his feet hang down among the audience, and that all he could do was to interview the man who hung by his side and give his opinion.

FRENCH BEGGARS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is scarcely another nation in Europe which has legislated so much and done so little for the suppression of beggary as France. While Italy and Spain still tolerate and almost recognize it as a profession, and while the protecting traditions of feudal times in England and Germany developed themselves into regular institutions for the prevention of mendicity, France seems to have constantly believed that mendicity can be ordered out of existence, or that it can be abolished by severe penal law, without the necessity of doing anything for the relief of real poverty and destitution. Every French historical work of the last 150 years which attempts to deal with matters beyond battles and court intrigues, has something to say of measures taken against beggary, and of the constant increase of beggars in spite of such remedies. M. Maxime Du Camp undertook, in the recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to bring together the scattered evidence on this subject, and give us an essay which is the more valuable as considerable light is shed upon this evidence by the study M. Du Camp has made of the present state of beggary.

There was a time when beggars of all the large towns, and especially those of Paris, formed almost a regular corporation, with a chief bearing the title of Coesre, who had a whole staff under him; these gentlemen carried on their trade, when circumstances allowed it, knife in hand. The chief residence of the Parisian beggars was the Cour des Miracles, and a comparativaly recent report (1849) shows that the enclosure of Saint-Jean-de-Latran contained twenty years ago a population of beggars, which gave it *un cachet qui rappelle les anciennes Cours des Miracles*. The opening of the Rue des Ecoles and of the Boulevard Saint-Germain dispersed the population of this dangerous quarter into dark lodging-houses, which may be found in all the various districts of Paris. The laws against beggars are traceable to the sixteenth century. An edict of 1524 directs that beggars shall be whipped and banished; but this seems not to have had much effect, for an edict of the following year orders them to be hanged if they do not leave Paris forthwith. In 1532 Parliament prescribes that they should be linked by twos, and employed to clean the sewers; while an ordonnance of Charles IX, of 1561, condemns them to the galleys for life. Forty years later, another ordonnance prescribes that they shall be publicly flogged, branded, and have their heads shaved. The municipalities of many provincial towns did not take such energetic measures, but invented a more original one of appointing special officers, who, under the name of *chasse-gueux* and *chasse-coquins* had to keep the town clear of beggars by all appropriate means, including actual hunting. It was under Louis XIV that more rational steps were first taken for the prevention rather than the punishment of mendicity. In 1657 the Hopital-General (consisting of the three branches of Notre-Dame de la Pitie, La Salpetriere and Bicetre) was opened, and Paris got rid of something like 40,000 beggars. Old soldiers were the only kind of beggars who still remained in the streets until the opening of the Hotel des Invalides.

Yet even these measures did not answer for any considerable length of time, for the provinces sent new masses of beggars into Paris, and in 1688 the old law about the galleys for life was again promulgated. Some twenty years later a still greater effort was made to put a stop to the evil by decreeing that every one proved to have given alms to a beggar should be fined fifty livres. In 1719 Law proposed to transport beggars to America, and the Compagnie d'Occident was authorized to carry away as many men, women, and children as it chose from all the branches of the Hopital-General. But this also did not help much, for a few years later the law of galley and branding punishment was again in full vigor. The number of beggars, however, was hardly so great at that time, and the measures taken during the Revolution probably still lessened it; for in 1720 a kind of workshops is established upon the proposal of La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, and Necker declares to the Assembly that the King keeps *des ateliers de charite* for 12,000 persons. Under the Directory a considerable amount of tolerance was exhibited, and the number of beggars increased again very largely; so that finally the Government was again forced to take measures for driving them at least out of Paris into the country, where, under the cover of royalistic favor, they carried on brigandage and incendiarism on a most extensive scale.

The Code Penal finally settled the mendicity laws which are in operation nowadays. Article 274 declares that any person found begging in any part of the country where there are institutions for the relief of the poor is to be punished with from three to six months' imprisonment, after which he is to be sent to the *depot de mendicite*, while Article 277 declares that a beggar found in possession of arms, or of an implement *propre a l'effraction*, is to be sent to prison for a term of from two to five years. The Second Empire having done very much in the way of establishing charitable institutions, these mendicity laws are carried out with great severity. After the sentence has expired the beggar is transported from the prison to one of the *depots de mendicite*, Saint Denis or Villers-Cotterets, where he is bound to work in any trade he is fit for, and where he is kept until his earnings, with a deduction for the cost for his maintenance, amount to a sum which is considered sufficient to give him a start. It is for the authorities to decide upon this matter, according to the circumstances of each case, and to the number of times which the beggar has been convicted. The total of these prisoners amounted in 1869 to 2588 at St. Denis and to 811 at Villers-Cotterets, in both cases the number of men being double that of women. Of the first of these establishments M. Du Camp speaks in very unfavorable terms:—

La maison de repression de Saint-Denis est le plus immonde cloaque qui se puisse voir. Depuis qui j'ai entrepris cette serie d'autopsies sociales, j'ai été contraint de descendre dans bien des bouges et de visiter bien des sentines; mais qu'il put exister a la porte de Paris, dans la seconde moitie du XIXme siecle, sous l'administration directe de l'etat, un lieu si particulierement delabre, pourri, et malsain, c'est ce que je n'aurais ose imaginer.

Villers-Cotterets is better spoken of, but it is not so much a house of detention as a hospice for destitute people, the number of convicted beggars forming there only a very small minority. A characteristic feature of the inmates of both these houses is that on leaving them they never say to the guards "adieu," but only "au revoir;" so sure are they to be arrested again, again to be sent to prison, and again to appear at the depot.

—A Texas man, who has heard that he is the rightful heir to any number of million pounds and the title of Duke in Germany, announces that he cares nothing about the title, as he would not give up the title of an American citizen and the pride of being a Texan for all the dukedoms in Germany; but he is going after the money.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S GIFTS,

SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

A

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint
Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
Sure Cure for Debility,
Sure Cure for Jaundice,
Sure Cure for Marasmus,

And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for

IMPURE BLOOD,

And all diseases arising from it, The great preventive o

FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

$100 $100 $100

Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.

Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

These remedies will rebuild their Constitution faster than any other known remedy.

The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudices of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

H

Constipation,
Flatulence,
Inward Piles,
Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea,
Heartburn,
Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried or Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering at the Heart,
Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture,
Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side,
Back,
Chest,
Limbs, etc.
Sudden flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh,
Constant imagining of Evil,
and Great Depression of Spirits.

All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

O

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

O

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

TESTIMONY

Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation:—

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases

F

of debility and want of nervous actio in the system.

Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1868.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German

L

Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS,

Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in

A

my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD,

Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland' German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dys

N

pepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAS. M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.,

Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.

This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrap-

D

per of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen.....5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles 1 50
or bottle, or half a dozen for.....7 50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy order to get the genuine.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. 16 swtuptf

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 26 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP "ACHILLES"

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS (DIRECT)

On Thursday, May 26, at 8 A. M.

Through Bills of Lading given in connection with Morgan's Lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through Bills of Lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
5 21 4t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.

QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, direct, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on SATURDAY, May 28.

The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 28.

The TONAWANDA will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 28, at 8 A. M.

The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on SATURDAY, June 4, at 6 A. M.

Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.

BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—

ASHLAND, 900 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 862 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

MAY, 1870.

Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 14

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 6

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in xchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 300,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 1m

SILVER

On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 11 5

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 26

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 6 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA'A & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
SIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

GENERALITIES.

Napoleon to the Army.

A letter of the Emperor Napoleon addressed to Marshal Canrobert has been communicated to the troops of the army of Paris. The Emperor writes as follows:—

Rumors so ridiculously exaggerated have been spread in reference to the vote of the army that I feel myself prompted to request you to assure the generals, officers, and privates under your command that my confidence in them has never been shaken. I ask you to inform General Lebrun especially that I congratulate him and the troops under his command on their admirable firmness and cool self-command, of which they have given proof during the last few days, in the suppression of those riots which are troubling the capital.

Sport in California.

The story of Jim Smiley's frog illustrates a mania for betting in California that makes the most trifling incidents occasions for displaying itself. On the 6th inst., there was an ice match at Marysville, to test the relative virtues of two specimens of ice, one from Little Grass valley, the other from the Summit. Both blocks, weighing each 131 pounds, were placed in the sun, with even chances, the mercury marking ninety degrees in the shade. "The Summit chunk," says the report, "was broad and rather flat, while the Grass valley specimen was longer and sat on one end. Towards noon, as the match became hot, and streams of water trickled down the faces of the antagonists, "there was great excitement among the friends of the respective chunks," and bets ranged from $2·50 to $100. The Summit chunk began to have the best of it; Grass valley showed deep furrows, and "came up groggy," while Summit took the matter coolly, and seemed confident of victory. About the middle of the afternoon the friends of Grass valley threw up the sponge, and went to betting on how long Summit would last. It grew dark before the cake was melted, and the match against time had to be continued by the light of lanterns. Summit beat Grass valley four hours and fifty-five minutes; about $1500 changing hands on the result.

A Singular Disease—The Doctors Mystified.

Last Saturday morning Charles Martin, a young engraver, nineteen years of age, who resides at the house of Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond street, New York, was attacked by a remarkable paroxysm, which at first was supposed to be hydrophobia. He barked like a dog, licked his father, snapped at Dr. Perry as if he wanted to bite him, foamed at the mouth, and was with difficulty prevented from injuring himself and others by six men—neighbors who were called in—whose united strength scarcely sufficed to restrain him. These violent spasms recurred at intervals during the rest of the day, and it was late at night before he was quieted and fell asleep. The next day he was almost entirely rational, though exhausted. Yesterday the paroxysms did not return, and Drs. H. M. Jernegan and T. F. Allen, who have been attending him, and who say that the disease is not hydrophobia, but seem somewhat mystified as to its precise nature, were of the opinion that he will ultimately recover. It is understood that the patient, when only five years old—fourteen years ago—was bitten by a dog. During his paroxysms he called for water, and drank it copiously, which is hardly a symptom of hydrophobia. He is said to be of strictly temperate habits.

CURIOSITIES OF CORK.

A GLIMPSE AT AN IRISH CITY.

Among the recent visitors to Cork is a correspondent of the Wheeling (West Virginia) *Intelligencer*, who thus records his impressions of the place:—

"Cork seems to be a city where trade, commerce, and manufactures are in a flourishing condition. Large ships and small schooners, large ocean steamers and small tug steamboats, are peacefully reposing at the quays secure from the strife of ocean. The docks and wharves are crowded with carts and drays, and the merchandise loading and unloading on the quays and railroad stations give little indication of want or distress. There are some fine public buildings in Cork. The new Provincial Bank is a chaste and beautiful piece of architecture. The warehouses and business stores are both capacious and ornamental. Its hotels are elegant, and have all the comforts and luxuries which the best regulated American hotels can boast of. The dwelling-houses are of all sorts and conditions, from the lowly stone, white and slated rows of cottages of the poor to the lofty and modern five-story mansions of the opulent. Some old houses may still be seen that have stood the storm and sunshine of two hundred years. They have a quaint and ancient appearance, but are still strong and substantial. Here we see no frame buildings of any description, and no shingle roofs. The houses are built of brick, hard sandstone, whinstone (or trap), which will last for ages.

"The streets of Cork are, with a few exceptions, wide and spacious. They have broad, smooth sidewalks, are well paved, clean, and at night lit with gas. One of the public squares contains a statue of Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance. It is cast in bronze and said to be a very good likeness. One thing struck me as a novelty; many of the houses have their side walls, both front and rear, slated. This gave them a rather singular appearance, but it is said to be a good preventive of dampness. None of the streets have shade trees or brick pavements, and no houses or stores have awnings. We can find no unpaved streets in this city. The streets are either well paved or macadamized, perfectly smooth and level, and clean as a new pin.

"Looking at the crowds passing and repassing on the streets, an American is struck with some points of difference between them and what he is used to seeing in his own cities. Here we find no American (nor for that matter Irish) citizens of African descent. But we find mingling with the crowds of ladies and gentlemen dressed in the very height of fashion, nearly an equal number of barefooted women and children, who pass along without exciting any remark. Such a sight we never have in America. Cork may be said to be situated on an island of the river Lee, which is about two miles in length. Its streets are very irregularly laid out, but the houses of late years seem to be built with better taste and more uniformity. The population does not exceed 80,000. It is both a manufacturing and commercial city. There are foundries, glasshouses, and woollen factories. Being the seaport of a great agricultural county, it exports to England large quantities of grain, butter, pork and cattle."

—The Baltimore *American* says that the fifteenth amendment celebration in that city last week promoted, instead of retarding, the growth of kindliness between the two races, although a few years ago such a demonstration would have been impossible there; it would have been hooted, insulted, assaulted, and might have ended in a terrible tumult.

—A New Hampshire woman went into hysterics when she found that a telegram to her husband was worded thus:—"The little darlings are doing well, and are looking quite pretty. Please send their board money." She felt relieved when she learned on his return home that the telegram referred to a couple of small dogs.

—General Butler, a Richmond correspondent says, last week telegraphed to his agent at Hampton, Va., to admit the large body of insurgent colored squatters now on Smith's farm, in that vicinity, to free quarters on his lands lying on Back river, where he owns extensive tracts. The negroes accepted the offer, and thus was settled in a peaceful way a difficulty that had threatened to result in riot and bloodshed.

WISHART'S COLUMN

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether and remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

4 16 sw3m58 PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Fare.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.. 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation .... 2·25
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 1, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 1, 2·30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2 45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11 30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
May 9, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2 15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	-	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	-	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	-	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia		11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	-	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	-	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	-	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport		6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven		7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	-	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	-	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	-	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport		3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		12 45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	-	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport		9 45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		6 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport		12 25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	-	5 20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5 45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.
EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)
Leave Philadelphia 8 00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wtmi

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 11·25 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 1·27 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.
8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 7¼ A. M. and 5 P. M.
Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
The 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 2 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.
5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 300 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 5 21 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
May 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including an important special sale of 800 cartons bonnet and sash ribbons, by order of
Messrs. SOLELIAC FRERES,
And two other well-known importing houses. 5 25 4t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC
On Tuesday Morning,
May 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 25 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street. (Girard Row).

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Drawing-room and Library Suits, Rich Chamber Suits, Piano-fortes, Large Mirrors, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Spring Mattresses China, Glassware, etc.
On Friday Morning,
May 27, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising drawing room and library suits, in brocatelle, plush, and terry; large and elegant chamber suits of latest designs, with wardrobes to match; extension dining tables, sideboards and buffets, marble tops; centre and bouquet tables; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; spring mattresses, china and glassware, etc.
PIANO-FORTES.—Also, at 1 o'clock, will be sold seven rosewood pianos, by celebrated New York, Boston, and Philadelphia manufacturers.
MIRRORS.—5 large French plate mirrors, with console tables, marble tops.
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.—Also, Encyclopedia Britannica, complete in 20 volumes, bound in calf.
FOWLING PIECES.—Also, 2 fine stub twist fowling pieces, cost $300 each.
SEWING MACHINES.—Also, 14 second-hand sewing machines, of various makers. 5 25 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 12
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826.)
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.— This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.
TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,
No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.
Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.— We are prepared to furnish English imported
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in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

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FOR THE SALE OF
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(Two doors below Chesnut street),
E S T A B L I S H E D 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
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" 100 " .... 3 "
" 300 " .... 4 "
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—Reconstruction Still Under Consideration.

The Presbyterian General Assembly met this morning at 9 o'clock, the Moderator in the chair.

The Devotional Exercises.

The usual preliminary exercises were opened with prayer by Elder Robert Carter, of New Jersey, followed by addresses by Rev. Henry W. Wells, of Kingston, Pa., and Prof. J. E. Nourse, of the Presbytery of the Potomac. Prayer was also offered by Rev. Joseph Chester, of Cincinnati, and an address was made by Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D. of Chicago. The devotional exercises were closed with the singing of a hymn from the Assembly's pamphlet hymn book.

Business Resumed.

The minutes were read and, after a correction proposed by Dr. Speer was made, they were approved.

The committee on the Synod of Nashville reported that the records could not be found.

It was moved by Dr. Dickson that the report of the Committee on Finance be made the first order of the day for to-morrow. Carried.

Rev. John McMillen, of Allegheny City, was introduced as a commissioner just admitted who represents the Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburg, which heretofore has not been connected with this Assembly, but which by his reception is now represented.

It was moved that the order of the day be postponed for the purpose of taking up unfinished business. Carried.

Reconstruction Resumed.

The consideration of the reconstruction report was then resumed.

Rev. Mr. McLean desired to amend a portion of the reconstruction report which says, "Therefore no change from presbyterial representation is proposed, but only a change in the ratio and form of representation, that the same great object may be secured to a good degree."

It was moved that the amendment now pending, with the other portions of the joint report of the committee, be referred to the same committee, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Professor J. E. Nourse moved an amendment regarding the time when the committee will make the report. He said it is provided now that the committee report to the General Assembly or to the adjourned meeting of this Assembly, if the Assembly shall appoint such a meeting.

The 15th of July has been appointed for the meeting of the synods to reconstruct the presbyteries. The amendment is that the committee may report at the adjourned meeting of this Assembly, if such a meeting occurs.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby proposed an amendment that, at the fifteenth line of the third column of the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, we have the words, "Therefore no change from presbyterial representation as proposed." I would strike out after that word to the end of the third section and amend by inserting "nor would we at present advise any change in the ratio of representation, but leave the matter as it is ordered by chapter 12, section 2, of the Form of Government," thus leaving the whole matter entirely alone until another Assembly convenes, when the matter will have been thoroughly considered by the churches, and we shall know what we are doing. I therefore offer this as my amendment.

This was ruled out of order by the Moderator, because the motion was now to recommit.

Dr. Crosby withdrew his amendment, saying that he would bring it up at the proper time, when the vote was taken on the motion to recommit.

Dr. Musgrave thought that if the report was recommitted to the committee, no action could be taken until the next Assembly. A great portion of the members of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction were not members of this House, and consequently were not in the city. They could not be got together to take action until it would be too late to report to the Assembly.

Governor Pollock moved an amendment to the motion, so that the committee, when the item is recommitted, may report to this Assembly, and not the next, or to insert the words "to report as soon as possible."

This amendment was allowed and the vote taken, when it was lost.

The vote was then taken on recommitment, which was also lost.

Dr. Crosby then again offered his amendment to the words of the committee's report, on which a vote was taken. Carried.

The vote was then taken on the item as amended. Carried.

Dr. Speer then offered the following resolution as an offset to Dr. Crosby's amendment:—

"That the appointment of a special committee charged with the duty of issuing a circular addressed to all the presbyteries of the Church, and soliciting from them an expression of opinion in regard to the matters involved in this subject, be sent to the chairman of the committee, and then to report a resolution to the next General Assembly." Laid upon the table.

A motion for reconsideration was made, which was also laid upon the table.

Announcement of Convenors.

The Moderator announced the names of the convenors of the several sections of the commissioners representing the several proposed synods. These convenors are to call meetings of the several sections, to take action and ratify at once the action of the Assembly on the question of the boundaries of the synods.

The Appeals to the Assembly.

The reconstruction report was then resumed, and the following item was considered:—

"For the relief of the General Assembly in the despatch of business, and to discourage pertinacious litigation in Church courts, the committee recommend that all appeals, references, and complaints terminate at the synod, except in relation to constitutional law or the trial of a minister for heresy in doctrine."

Dr. Beatty wanted the matter to be decided at once. The great mass of the Church was in favor of this theory.

Rev. Mr. Scarrett said:—My object is to ask to have the following words, "except when the parties have consented to a trial by a commission," added to the item. I can't conceive a case where it is important to ask to decide even a little difficulty by the Assembly. All matters should be decided by a commission.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Rev. G. H. Allen, of Louisville, moved that this paragraph be stricken out, and that if it is in order at this juncture for me to offer a resolution to strike out the paragraph I will do so. If it is not in order, I wish to lay the paragraph on the table.

This motion to strike out was ruled out of order.

Mr. Allen then moved to lay the entire item, including the amendment, upon the table. Lost.

Elder Thompson said he felt a great interest in having this proposition passed, not only by a majority but by the whole body, if it can be done. All lawyers know that in most of the States mere questions of facts tried by a jury are never taken to the Supreme Court of the land. I speak the unanimous sentiments of all in the Assembly when I say we desire for the good of the Church that all these petty grievances should be decided before they come to the Assembly. In four cases out of five the case is properly decided in the first court before which it comes. There are many unpleasant, painful questions which arise which must be determined by the Assembly. This question is one of great importance. These petty squabbles should never be made public at all.

Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, thought that the members of the mother body had a right to appeal to the head body in cases of dispute. It is, in fact, the only remedy which a member can have.

Rev. Dr. Spees said that in the first place we preserve, by the report of the Reconstruction Committee, the great principle of appellate jurisdiction in our Church intact. It is preserved, but an appeal can be taken from the decision of this session to the presbytery, and from the presbytery to the synod; and the reason why this Reconstruction Committee have so wisely advised us to stop this appellate jurisdiction with the synods, is to get right on what every body in the world decides to be the greatest evil of our Church Assembly.

The second thing is this: It is the very thing we have been wanting year after year. We have all been longing for it and waiting for the time to come when something of this very kind should be adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. I believe that nine out of ten of all the ministers of the Church are prepared to vote for the adoption of this report by the Reconstruction Committee.

Elder E. B. Kinkade, of Louisville, said that if the report of the committee be adapted we are cut off from appeal in all cases which have been judged by the pressure of local circumstances. Some of you perhaps have never experienced such a case. May you never be obliged to experience one! There should be a remedy against there local prejudices.

Mr. E. P. Haines said that there is a sentiment abroad that by adopting this measure we would be adopting a principle which would prevent a union with other branches of the Presbyterian Church. I was present at a meeting of the Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and found that this was just the thing that they wanted to get rid of. These unceasing complaints coming up before the chief Assembly were great nuisances.

Rev. G. H. Allen, of Louisville, said he was opposed to the measure because it denied justice to the members.

Governor Pollock said he believed the amendment was constitutional, and perfectly in accordance with the law of the Church. The majority shall govern. In matters of trial and representation the whole shall govern and determine. Consequently the appeals may be carried from the lower to the higher judicatories. Presbyterianism is not a pure democracy; it is a representative democracy. Every member of the Presbyterian Church has a right to demand that he shall be tried not by the collected wisdom, but by the whole body of the Church, constituted not in presbyteries or synods, or in General Assemblies, but by every member in his full Presbyterian democracy at the meeting to decide it. The power of the Church is delegated.

The vote was then taken on the item as reported by the committee. Carried.

Report of a Commission.

A report was received from the Judicial Commission appointed yesterday to hear and try case No. 6, of the appeal of the church of Mifflinburg against the Synod of Philadelphia. The commission, after a hearing, adjudged that Dr. Greer has the right to preach in his church in Mifflinburg and to administer the Lord's Supper, except under most extraordinary circumstances. They also recommend that a more kindly spirit of forbearance be fostered in the congregation. The report was received and the recommendations were adopted.

The following item was then read and discussed:—

For the purpose of securing the necessary constitutional changes for the foregoing objects, the committee propose that this General Assembly send down to the presbyteries the following overtures, viz.:—

1. In the Form of Government, chapter X, section 2, after the word "ministers" to insert "in number not less than five."

After some discussion the item was adopted as it stands.

The following item was then considered:—

2. In the Form of Government, chapter xii, section 2, shall be altered to read as follows, kiz:—"The General Assembly shall consist, as nearly as practicable, of an equal delegation of ministers and Elders, from each presbytery in the following proportion, viz., each presbytery consisting of not more than twenty ministers shall send a minister or elder each year, alternately, and each presbytery consisting of more than twenty ministers shall send one minister and one elder, and in the like proportion one minister or one elder for every twenty ministers in any presbytery; and these delegates, so appointed, shall be styled, "Commissioners to the General Assembly."

As this subject is covered by the action of the Assembly taken on a former item, a motion was made to omit it entire. Carried.

The following was adopted as recommended by the committee:—

3. In the Form of Government, chapter xii, sec. 4, add to the first sentence, at the close, the following words, "And which relate exclusively to the construction of the Constitution, or the trial of a minister for heresy or doctrine."

The following item was discussed:—

4. In the Form of Government, chapter xi, at the end of section 4, add the following sentence, "Every case of the trial of a minister for heresy, and all questions relating exclusively to the construction of the Constitution, may be carried by appeal or complaint to the General Assembly; in all other cases or questions the decision of the synod shall be final."

Judge Clark offered the following amendment to the item:—

In every judicial case before the General Assembly the decision to be reviewed shall be presented by the petition of the appellant or complainant the answer of the synod of respondent, and if necessary the replication of the appellant or complainant, in order that the precise point in controversy shall plainly appear.

Dr. Musgrave thought that if a lawyer could be at the elbow of every one who wanted to make a complaint who would explain the sense of it, there would be some sense in this amendment. The amendment was laid upon the table. The item was then adopted as it stands.

The Moderator then announced that the time had arrived for the convenors to announce the meetings of the different sections. The notices of the different meetings were then read. The further consideration of the reconstruction report was postponed until the next meeting.

The Names of the Convenors.

The following is the list of the convenors announced at an earlier hour by the Moderator and the synods, the commissioners from which they are to convene:—

Long Island—S. T. Spear, D. D.
New York—William Adams, D. D.
Albany—G. C. Hickman, D. D.
Utica—P. H. Fowler, D. D.
Geneva—Horace Eaton, D. D.
Genesee—Walter Clark, D. D.
New Jersey—V. D. Reed, D. D.
Philadelphia—G. W. Musgrave, D. D.
Harrisburg—J. O. Watson, D. D.
Pittsburg—M. W. Jacobus, D. D.
Erie—G. A. Lyon.
Baltimore—Prof. J. E. Nourse.
Atlantic—Rev. Luke Dorland.
Cleveland—H. L. Hitchcock, D.D.
Toledo—Rev. H. M. McCracken.
Cincinnati—Rev. Joseph Chester.
Columbus—Rev. J. F. Kendall.
Michigan—Rev. G. P. Tyndall.
Kentucky—Rev. H. H. Allen.
Tennessee—Rev. S. V. McCorkle.
Indiana South—R. D. Harper, D. D.
Indiana North—Rev. James H. Johnston.
Illinois South—Rev. L. J. Root.
Illinois Central—Rev. John Maclean.
Illinois North—R. W. Patterson, D. D.
Wisconsin—J. M. Buchanan, D. D.
Minnesota—Rev. R. McQuesten.
Iowa North—S. G. Spees, D. D.
Iowa South—Rev. Sheldon Jackson.
Missouri—S. J. Niccolls, D. D.
Kansas—Rev. F. S. McCabe.
Pacific—Rev. P. V. Veeder.
India—John Newton, D. D.

The session adjourned with the Doxology.

DECORATION DAY.—The following order in reference to the decoration of soldiers' graves on Monday next has just been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1870.—To Commanders of Posts G. A. R. City of Philadelphia—Comrades:—It is deemed advisable by the Commander of the department to change that part of Special Order No. 3 which calls for a meeting of the Posts at 2½ P. M. on the 30th, at Independence Square. Without further notice, Commanders will assemble promptly at 9½ A. M., and march at 10, in the order and over the route formerly designated.

Invited and volunteer escorts are requested to note the time.

By order of A. R. CALHOUN,
Commanding Department of Pennsylvania.
A. WILSON NORRIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WATER—THE ROXBOROUGH WATER WORKS.—The Roxborough Water Works, which are intended to supply the upper or northwestern section of the city with water, have been in the course of erection, or rather completion, for the past two years, but until yesterday no water ever found its way through the pipes. Yesterday the engine was set in motion and the water pumped directly into the pipes, and everything except the basin, which was not tried, was found to be in most excellent order, and it is confidently expected that the citizens who have been complaining about the scarcity of water will be freely supplied within a few weeks. It cannot be too soon.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—Last night Morris Laufort went into Wiegand's beer saloon on Spruce street, below Fifth, and engaged lodgings for the night. The proprietor sent Sophia Bower to prepare a room for the guest, who followed her up stairs, and on getting into the room locked the door and then attempted to commit an assault upon her. Her screams drew Mr. Wiegand to the room, and bursting the door collared Laufort. Lieutenant Haggerty, of the Third district, being sent for, went to the place and arrested the offender. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

TILL-TAPPERS.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening Charles Wood was arrested by Policeman Higgins, of the Twelfth district, charged with attempting to tap the till of a store at Tenth and Poplar streets. Alderman Hood held him in $800 bail for trial.

John Ewart and James Mallen, lads, entered a store at Frankford road and Vienna streets last evening, and robbed the till of five dollars. They were taken into custody and given a hearing before Alderman Heins, who bound them over in $600 bail each for trial.

PUBLIC SALE AT THE U. S. ARSENAL.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold this day at the U. S. Arsenal, near Gray's Ferry, 1587 blankets (damaged) from $1·57½ to $1·77½; 606 pair boots at $1·90; 1066 privates' artillery coats, 97c.; 59 great coats, $4·05; 441 sack coats, $1·46; 5255 privates' jackets, 98c.; 9750 artillery privates' jackets, 94@96c.; 1050 flannel shirts, 30c.; 77,602 pair stockings, 13½@15c.; 4167 trousers, $1·77½; 5000 shelter tents, 72½c., together with a large amount of sundry articles. The attendance was large from all parts of the United States, and the sale a satisfactory one.

NEW ELECTION DIVISIONS.—Roxborough, Twenty-first ward, petitions Councils to-day to be subdivided into two extra election divisions. This action on the part of the voters comes from the fact that the one poll, which formerly comprised nearly the whole of Roxborough, would not accommodate the increasing vote. Two additional precincts—Ninth and Tenth—were made, and will be a great accommodation to the citizens.

FELL DEAD.—Yesterday afternoon George Smith (colored), aged twenty-three years, residing at Juniper and Shippen streets, attended an auction sale on Jefferson street, above Thirteenth. He fell dead there. His body was taken away, and the Coroner has been unable to discover its whereabouts. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—Last night Mary Poole (colored) threw a cup of water into the face of Benjamin Mansfield (colored), on Sixth street, below Pine, Benjamin responded by using a hatchet over her head. Policemen Gilles and Gallagher happened to be in the vicinity, and arrested the irate Mansfield. He was held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

AMERICAN BAPTISTS.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society—The Abstract of the Annual Report.

This morning, in the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, was celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Hon. John M. Hoyt presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gellett and singing. Dr. Backus then read the annual report of the society, from which we abstract the following:—The receipts, labors, and results of the last eight years have equalled those of the first thirty years of the society's existence. The receipts during the period mentioned were $791,418·50; missionaries commissioned, 2947. These have preached 254,954 sermons, baptized 27,911 persons, organized 1242 churches, and ordained 679 brethren to the ministry. The contributions of the churches made to home and foreign missions amounted to $52,500. Add to all this $400,000 paid by the churches towards the support of the missionaries, $400,000 paid towards meeting houses for improvements, etc., and the sum total of the first thirty years work will be approached. The total receipts for the last eight years have been $827,847·34. Missionaries commissioned, 214; sermons preached, 174,032; baptized, 30,444; churches organized, 600. The work in the South has been prosecuted with complete success: 270 colored pupils have been instructed by missionaries during the year. A number of freedmen have also been educated for the ministry. Cash to the amount of nearly $38,000 has been collected for the work among the freedmen. Besides this, pledges, good and reliable, have been secured, to the amount of over $60,000 additional, thus giving prospectively more than $100,000 as the result of the year's effort in the department of Freedmen's Education alone.

Very valuable school properties have been secured at Richmond, Va., and at New Orleans, La. At New Orleans the Board paid $12,500 towards the founding of a school of high order, and a Baptist of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., added from his private purse $12,500 more, making $25,000 in all. This school is known as Leland University. It is the unanimous and hearty opinion of the board that the society ought to greatly enlarge its educational work in the South. The board have determined upon the following plan of work:—

"First. To attempt the founding and endowing of one first-class training-school for preachers and teachers in each Southern State, except it may be the States of Maryland and Delaware, already sufficiently accommodated for the present in the Seminary at Washington, D. C.

"Second. To enter upon the raising of a permanent fund of $500,000 for this purpose, to be expended in grounds, buildings, endowments of professorships and scholarships, and in the purchase of libraries and apparatus—the endowment fund to be kept separate from the money raised for the ordinary running expenses of the schools, and carefully invested, the interest only to be used.

"Third. To employ all proper means to attach the hearts of the colored people to these schools as rapidly as possible—teaching them in each State that the school is theirs, that they should assist in its management, send to it their pious youth and adults who desire to preach or teach, and contribute to its support."

Fifty different church edifices have been erected during the year. After the reading of the report, short addresses were made by Rev. G. F. Penticose, of N. Y., Rev. A. E. Mathers, of Michigan, Rev. J. S. Schoate, of Germany, and Rev. D. B. Cheyney, of Mass. The latter gentleman spoke at length in reference to the work amongst the Chinamen now resident in California.

On motion the matter of "Chinese work" was referred to a committee of five to report at 4 o'clock.

Rev. J. B. Simmons, of New York, made a stirring address with regard to the colored people of the South, during which he exhibited four yards of a collection list made by the members of a colored congregation in Richmond, amounting to $700. This was shown as an evidence of the colored people's earnestness in the work.

Rev. Warren Randolph offered the following:—

Whereas, Certain complications have arisen in the management of the National Theological Institute and University established for the education of colored Baptist preachers and teachers; and

Whereas, The work of the Institute and University has been regularly transferred by its proper Board of Managers to the American Baptist Home Mission Society; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this body, largely representing the Baptist denomination in the Northern States, it is eminently desirable to have the work of educating colored Baptist preachers and teachers carried on through the agency of the Home Mission Society; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby unite in a petition to Congress to annul and declare void the charter of the National Theological Institute and University, the Wayland Seminary, now in successful operation, being capable of meeting all the necessities of the Baptist denomination in the city of Washington.

On motion the matter was referred to a committee of seven.

After a stirring address from Dr. Fulton, the meeting adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—At noon to-day there was a meeting of the Commercial Exchange, at the rooms No. 421 Walnut street, to take final action on a supplement to an act incorporating the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, increasing the number of Directors from eight to twelve, and compelling a submission to the decision of the Arbitration Committee in all cases of disputes arising during the progress of purchases and sales. The supplement was accepted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

INSTALLATION OF A NEW COMMANDERY.—On Tuesday next Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, will be instituted at Bordentown, N. J., with the usual interesting services. A number of commanderies of other places will participate in the exercises, among which are the Mary, Kadosh, St. John's, and Philadelphia, of this city.

HANDEL'S grand oratorio of the *Messiah* is to be rendered at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next by the Handel and Haydn Society, assisted by eminent solo talent, including Miss Antoinette Sterling, of New York, pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia. Those who wish good seats should secure them at once.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—A colored man this morning "lifted" a pair of pantaloons from the store of Isaac Isaacs, at Second and Pine streets. An officer was sent for, and he took the thief in charge. He was committed to prison in default of bail.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, on Eleventh street, above Washington avenue, Mr. Samuel Halstead, of New York, will conduct special services to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, and Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A LOST BOY.—Last evening a lad about six years of age was found wandering through the streets. He says that his name is William Jacoby, and that he lives near an engine-house.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Captain James Ireland, of the schooner Archer and Reeves, charged with smuggling, was to-day held in $1000 bail for trial by United States Commissioner Hibberd.

OWNER WANTED.—There is a jenny-lind at the Fifth District Police Station awaiting an owner. It was found last evening at Eighth and Barclay streets.

Ship News.

HAVANA, May 26.—The steamship Columbia has arrived.

Spanish war vessels are watching the Cuban coast closely to intercept the steamer Upton and other filibusters.

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THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The River and Harbor Bill.

Cuba and the Foreign Committee.

Isthmus of Darien Survey.

The End of the Fenian War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE BORDER.

The Situation—Shabby Military Tactics—The Fenians Badly Managed.

Continued from the Second Edition.

ST. ALBANS, May 26.

Their situation would have been better had they gone half a mile distant, where there was an open field. As it was the enemy was entrenched behind rocks, and had a decided advantage. An aid of General O'Neill says that one thousand men could not have driven the Canadians from their position, which naturally was very strong, and the Fenians behaved very badly for the most part, and became sadly demoralized at the first volley of Canadian musketry, and the officers had little or no control of them, and some of the witnesses of the fight who were officers in our late war do not hesitate to affirm that the most shabby military tactics were displayed. The result would have been different if the affair had been managed differently.

Three Fenians are this morning reported killed, and ten or fifteen, more or less, in the engagement, wounded. The killed are John Rome, of Burlington, Company A, 1st Fenian Cavalry, shot through the throat; Mr. O'Brien Company C, 1st Fenian Cavalry, from Moriah, N. Y., and an unknown man. It is impossible at this time to ascertain whether or not the Canadian troops lost any in killed or wounded.

General Donnelly, in attempting to escape from Richards' house, was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. He is expected in St. Albans to-day.

Lieutenant Hope, of Bridgeport, Conn., was wounded in the thigh. He was brought to St. St. Albans this morning.

A report gained quite an extensive circulation here last evening and this morning that the person arrested for General O'Neil was not General O'Neil, but some other Fenian officer. I think there is no doubt at all of the arrest of the genuine O'Neil, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The General could not prevent his arrest, however much he might have been disposed. General Foster was very firm with him, and told him that his life was endangered if he made any resistance or attempted to escape. On the arrest of O'Neil, Boyle O'Reilly took command, and he has written a private letter to General O'Neil, assuring him that he need not fear that his name will sustain one iota of blemish. General O'Neil is now in the common jail at Burlington.

ST. ALBANS, May 26—11 A. M.—Geo. Spear, of former Fenian notoriety, has just arrived in town and taken quarters at the Welden House.

Another Attempt.

MALONE, N. Y., May 26.—Four regiments of Fenians crossed the Trout river line this morning, and are now moving on Huntington. Lieutenant-Colonel Cleary is in command. Colonels Smith, McWade, Thompson, and Campbell are regimental commanders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The River and Harbor Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to report the River and Harbor appropriation bill and have it referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It is said that the latter committee will cut off all appropriations for small out-of-the-way places, and deal liberally with points of national importance and leading highways of commerce.

The bill makes appropriations to the amount of $3,500,000. Among the items are for the improvement of Boston Harbor, $1000; enlargement of harbor facilities at Chicago, same amount; improvement Erie Harbor, $30,000; Schuylkill River at Gibson's Point, and above to Chesnut Street Bridge, Philadelphia, $15,000; improvement of Dunkirk Harbor, $25,000; Buffalo Harbor, $80,000; Olcott Harbor, $10,000; Charlotte Harbor, New York, $28,000; Big Sodus Harbor, $5000; Oswego, $50,000; Ogdensburg, $15,000; Hudson River, $40,000; removing obstructions in the East river, including Hell Gate, $250,000; for the examination and surveys of the North and Northwestern lakes and rivers and Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and for contingencies, $150,000.

Col. Jordan and the Cubans.

The Foreign Affairs Committee had a meeting last night at the residence of Governor Swann, to hear a statement from Col. Jordan, relative to affairs in Cuba. Col. Jordan, it is said, convinced the committee that the stories of the revolution being at an end are all false. Several points on which the committee have been in doubt for some time were explained satisfactorily by Col. Jordan, and according to his story the Cubans are likely to hold out for an indefinite period.

Encouragement of Emigration.

The Committee on Territories had under consideration to-day a bill to incorporate the "Emigrant Society of Colorado Territory." The company owns a large amount of land. They are anxious to have a railroad built to connect with the Union Pacific, so as to transport emigrants directly to lands which they offer to sell cheap.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The opponents of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill are fighting it with great vigor to-day, offering amendments and calling the yeas and nays upon every one presented. So far the friends of the bill have succeeded in voting all amendments down, but the votes are very close.

Farragut and the Naval Graduating Class.

Secretary Robeson has extended an invitation to Admiral Farragut to deliver the diplomas to the graduating class at the Naval Academy in June.

A Revenue Cutter for Ogdensburg.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The revenue cutter Chase, which has been out of commission for some time, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to be put in readiness and proceed to Ogdensburg, pending the present Fenian disturbances, for the purpose of protecting the property of American citizens. The officers of the Chase are Captain Neadway, First Lieutenant Collins, and Second Lieutenant Cornell.

Hon. James M. Cavanagh,

delegate from Montana, who has been ill for the past month, is convalescent.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ship Sunbeam.

NEW YORK, May 26.—By the burning of the ship Sunbeam, at Valparaiso, six persons were burnt to death.

The Darien Surveying Expedition.

NEW YORK, May 26.—By the arrival of the steamer Alaska we have advices from the Surveying Expedition to May 13. The work of the survey had progressed twelve miles inland from the Bay of San Blas, at which distance the first mountain spurs proper were reached, the highest elevation passed being 112 feet. The progress of the survey was impeded by heavy rains, which swells the streams to torrents. The weather was excessively hot during the day time. The work of surveying the Bay of San Blas was progressing rapidly, and it was believed would be completed by the time the expedition was ready to sail for home.

The Nipsic arrived from Aspinwall on the 5th instant, bringing the New York mails of April 21, and supplies of ice and fresh provisions. The sick list of the guard numbered eight persons. Three officers at the front with the surveying party are sick with fever and ague. The rest of the expedition were in good health. The expedition will sail for home about the 27th of the present month, unless the present intention is changed.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton dull; sales 800 bales middling upland at 22¾c. Flour—State and Western steady; State, $4·60@5·55; Ohio, $4·95@6; Western, $4·60@6·20; Southern steady at $5·85@9·90. Wheat quiet and 1c. higher. Corn steady: new mixed Western, $1·08@1·12. Oats dull; State, 66@68c.; Western, 64@65c. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet; mess, $29·75@30. Lard quiet; steam, 15@16½c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1·07½.

FROM THE WEST.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod—Adjournment.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—In the Reformed Presbyterian Synod after the defeat of the basis submitted by the committee, a resolution was introduced by Rev. J. F. Morton for the appointment of a new committee, which was defeated by the adoption of a substitute declaring that the synod would cease, at least for the present, any further efforts on the subject of union, and, trusting in the Head of the Church and the goodness of their cause, would go forward with united hands and hearts in the prosecution of their own appropriate work. The final adjournment was not carried until nearly 1 o'clock last night.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Murder of State Senator Stephens.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The latest news from Yanceyville, North Carolina, where State Senator Stephens was murdered last Saturday, still leaves the matter enveloped in mystery.

The citizens of Yanceyville, irrespective of party, held a meeting on the 23d instant, denouncing the outrage, all the prominent Democrats of the place taking an active part in it.

The St. Louis "Republican."

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The *Republican*, curtailed in size, appeared this morning. A temporary structure will be built on the old site, but a permanent building of imposing size and appearance will be erected further up town as soon as a proper location can be secured.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Obituary.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—Judge Richard Stockton Field died at his residence in Princeton last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Counterfeiting Beer Stamps—The "Boodle Game."

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of Lewis J. Sherman upon the charge of being engaged in the fraudulent manufacture and sale of counterfeit beer stamps. The first witness examined by the United States was Andrew J. Weightman, now in the employ of Colonel Whiteley, of the Treasury secret service, but formerly a notoriety in connection with the big swindle into which he drew George Mountjoy last summer. This man testified that he had known the prisoner about one year, and became acquainted with him in Moyamensing Prison, where he, the witness, was confined upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

After that he saw him frequently and became intimate with him, and in many conversations Colonel Sherman told him that he had entered into an arrangement with a man named Grover, by which they were to buy a place for $250 and go into the business of printing off and selling beer stamps of the denomination of twenty-five cents. He complained that he had furnished half the price and had obtained a genuine stamp from one of the collectors, and that the plate was finished and in the hands of John Hart, who was to do the printing; but Grover went back on him, made the thing public, refused to give him (Sherman) the exclusive management of the business as they had agreed upon, and tried to cheat him of his interest, and in consequence of this state of things Hart refused to do the printing and the control of the plate could not be obtained, and the matter went through.

The cross-examination by John P. O'Neill, Esq., who with General McCandless appeared for the defendant, elicited the following condition of affairs with regard to the witness, who stated them with the remarkable coolness, precision, and frankness. His home had been in New York for some six or seven years, where he was sometimes engaged in the commission and whisky business, but of late he had been living by his wits, and had made as high as $10,000 in twelve months. He was in the "boodle game" with Colonels Sherman and Grover, Sherman supplying the capital. This "boodle" business consisted in selling white paper to a man who proposed to buy counterfeit money; or, more fully, when a man agreed to buy a lot of counterfeit money, a quantity of ordinary blank printing paper was obtained, cut into pieces about the size of a bank note, then made into a neat bundle, a good $5 note was placed on the top, and one on the bottom, and the whole was sold as money. By this little process they made $0000 from George Mountjoy in August last, and about $5000 from a party in New York. Mountjoy had him arrested for highway robbery, but nothing ever resulted from the case. It was after all this that he became acquainted with Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the Secret Service, and was taken into his service. He did not explain the "boodle" game to the Colonel, for he found him pretty well posted on the subject, nor did he tell him anything of his knowledge regarding Sherman's transactions until he had been taken into the service. He did not wish to have Sherman arrested, and only made the affidavit upon which a warrant was issued, when directed to do so by Colonel Whiteley. He introduced to Grover Mr. Nettleship, of the Secret Service, who took the name of Louis Fish, and pretended to be a brewer in want of cheap stamps. On trial.

The Trueman Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.

In the trial of Constable William Whitesides, of the Seventh ward, for the murder of Henry Trueman, colored, the case of the Commonwealth was closed this morning, without the development of anything new. The testimony of the colored man, Thomas J. Smith, which we gave yesterday, contained the whole of the Commonwealth's case. The defense was opened by Mr. Kneass, who said it would be shown that the accused was pursuing a prisoner whom he had arrested under a warrant, and the crowd that gathered about him interfered with his movements, so that the prisoner escaped. Then the crowd closed in about him, throwing stones and calling out "Kill the white ——," and such expressions," until he was compelled to fire his pistol in order to protect himself by frightening the mob, and he actually discharged the weapon towards the ground, the ball by accident lodging in the stomach of the deceased. His good character, likewise, would form an element of the defense.

Witnesses are now being examined upon these points and testify in support of them. The witnesses for the Commonwealth were all colored, and those for the defense are white persons. On trial.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

Gen. Grant's Fenian Proclamation.

England Warmly Approves It.

Latest News from the Border.

FROM EUROPE.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, May 26.—The steamship Germany, of the Allan line, from Quebec for Glasgow, has arrived.

The London Press on the President's Proclamation.

LONDON, May 26.—Voluminous despatches received from the New York Associated Press office, giving the text of the President's proclamation and the movements of the Fenians, are printed in the newspapers here this morning, and have made a decided sensation. As mentioned in previous despatches, Grant's course of action is warmly commended on all sides.

The *Times* says while the proclamation itself is satisfactory, the absence of American troops on the border to carry out its provisions is deplorable.

This, however, the *Times* continues, is not surprising, as troops are not usually quartered on a friendly frontier. Troops should be sent to Canada immediately, and Canada should forward to the front all the soldiers she can spare. Canada must have no tenderness, for this is the second offense. The marauders must be treated as robbers, ruffians, and murderers.

The *Morning Telegraph* says President Grant acted with loyalty and honor.

The *Morning Post* is confident that the loyal and energetic action of the American President will place the Fenians in their proper light before the world as being enemies of mankind.

Cricket Match.

A cricket match occurred at Dublin yesterday between the All-England Eleven and All-Ireland Twenty-two. The former were easily victorious.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 26—2 P. M.—American securities quiet. United States Five-twenties, 93 for the issue of 1867. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn firmer but not higher. Pork dull. Bacon, 58s. for Cumberland cut. Cheese, 72s.

FROM THE BORDER.

The Fenians Joined by Indians.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Fenians have crowded their headquarters all the morning, and there is much excitement. Forty Fenians left two hours since, some for the East and quite a number for Minnesota. A number of fresh organizations have also left, but precisely in what direction is unknown. Train arrived from Minnesota today, and reports that a tribe of Chippewa Indians have joined the Fenians at Winnepeg. They are under command of a chief who a few weeks since was converted by a Catholic priest.

Train made a speech at the Fenian headquarters, and contributed $50 to aid the liberation of Ireland. He makes another speech to-night.

FROM THE WEST.

Fenian Departures from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—About one hundred Fenians have left this city for Canada since Tuesday night. They have generally gone in small squads, without arms. Only fifty have effected an organization. They have elected a bricklayer for captain, and Hugh Donnelly and William Sullivan for lieutenants. They have no understanding with the Fenians here.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond Municipal Election.

RICHMOND, May 26.—The municipal election is progressing quietly. Ellyson's friends claim that his success is undoubted. Both parties are bringing out all the strength they have.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Stockton called up the joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by the State of New Jersey of the Stevens battery, under the will of the late Edwin A. Stevens. Passed.

Mr. Casserly presented the memorial of merchants of San Francisco for the removal of a dangerous rock in the Bay of San Francisco.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution to grant the use of several hundred army tents for the coming Knights Templar exhibition at Williamsport, Pa. Referred.

Mr. Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the bill regulating proceedings for the naturalization of aliens.

At 1 o'clock the appropriation bill was proceeded with.

Amendments were adopted, on motion of Mr. Stewart, increasing the number of clerks in the General Land Office; on motion of Mr. Anthony, requiring all resolutions in either House for the printing of documents exceeding $500 in amount to be concurrent and to be referred to committees; and on motion of Mr. Trumbull, $12,000 for completing the survey of the Colorado river and tributaries.

The appropriation for the biennial register was stricken out, and the bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, except those upon which separate votes were desired by Senators.

House.

Mr. Van Wyck presented petitions from residents of New York city, asking that the public domain be set apart for the exclusive use of actual settlers.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill annulling a law of New Mexico which reserves real estate from execution, with a proviso that the homestead only to the amount of one thousand dollars be reserved. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Smyth (Iowa), the Senate bill creating an additional land district in Colorado was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Rules, reported an addition to the rule governing the case of bills of which the enacting words are recommended to be struck out in Committee of the Whole. After an explanation and discussion the new rule was agreed to.

Mr. Garfield also, from the same committee, reported a resolution declaring that the speech on the recognition of Cuba, inserted in the *Daily Globe* of February 20, 1870, under leave to print given to Mr. George W. Mungen, contains remarks of a personal character prohibited by the rules of the House, and not proper to be inserted in the *Congressional Globe*, and instructing the proprietors of the *Globe* to exclude it. The Speaker suggested that as Mr. Mungen was not in his seat, the resolution should be withdrawn for the present. The resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor bill. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Scofield introduced a bill exempting machinery spaces in steam vessels from tonnage duties. Referred.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill and amendments.

The amendment offered by Mr. Welker to restrict the sale of the new lands granted by the bill to actual settlers, at $2·50 an acre, was rejected—yeas, 86; nays, 96.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Randall to insert the following proviso:—

"Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as a guarantee by the United States of the bonds issued by said company or its agents, or of any bonds authorized or permitted by this act."

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 92.

The amendment offered by Mr. Clarke (Kansas), providing that all the lands granted shall be immediately open to settlement, and shall be sold to actual settlers only, was rejected—yeas, 69; nays, 116.

The joint resolution, without any amendment, was then passed—yeas, 107; nays, 85.

Mr. Bingham, from the Conference Committee on the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, made a report.

Mr. Ela's amendment, reserving the right of way across the lands of the company for intersecting lines of railroads was rejected—yeas, 70; nays, 111.

Mr. Lawrence's amendment, requiring annual reports of the condition and transactions of the company, was rejected—yeas, 60; nays, 96.

Another amendment, offered by Mr. Lawrence, reserving to the United States the right at all times to take possession and own the road and appurtenances on payment of the actual cost thereof exclusive of the value of the lands, was also rejected—yeas, 53; nays, 115.

Mr. Coburn's amendment, limiting the branch road to 300 miles in length, was rejected—yeas, 66; nays, 108.

Another amendment, offered by Mr. Coburn, to restrict the mortgage to the tracks, depot, rolling stock, and other personal property of the company, was rejected—yeas, 59; nays, 108.

The amendment offered by Mr. Williams reserving to Congress the right to regulate and limit the rates of freight and fare of passengers was rejected. Yeas, 69; nays, 96.

This was the last of the amendments, and Mr. Holman moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Lost. Yeas, [illegible]; nays, [illegible].